

AFL Convention Gets Lewis Plan to Unite All U.S. Unions by Oct. 15

Daily Worker

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Scientists Report On-Spot Evidence Of Germ Warfare

HONG KONG, Sept. 15.—An international commission of leading scientists from Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Brazil and the Soviet Union today reported that in-

vestigation has confirmed the charge that the Pentagon has used germ warfare against Korea and Northeast China. The report was broadcast over Peking Radio. It said that the six-member "International Scientific Commission for Investigating Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China" had made on-the-scene studies in Peking, Mukden and Pyongyang.

The report listed 46 instances of germ war in Korea and Manchuria and included, the radio broadcast said, scores of charts.

Dr. Joseph Needham, fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain and one commission member, was quoted as informing a press conference that, while the group was not on hand when disease-bearing receptacles dropped, it made laboratory tests, checked specimens and statistics. Dr. Needham also cited the testimony of "masses of countrymen."

The report cited the names of two "recently captured" airmen, the broadcast said, who, the report said, confessed to taking part in germ warfare missions.

Their names were given as Flood B. O'Neil and Paul Knies. Six months ago, Lts. Kenneth L. Enoch and John Quinn, both prisoners of

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Draft Chiefs Now Taking Mentally Unfit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Draft headquarters here revealed today that 33,981 men previously rejected as mentally unfit for military service have been reexamined since January and reclassified 1-A. Draft officials said 16,703 of those reclassified already have been inducted. The rest will be in the armed forces in a "relatively short time."

260 SUBS BY TOMORROW

We're making our circulation appeal today directly to the trade unionists of New York.

There is a large-scale campaign on by big business to weaken and, if possible, destroy the great trade union movement. It takes the form of inquisitions against militant labor by the Un-American Committee and the McCarran Senate Committee to subvert democracy, as well as by use of the Taft-Hartley Law. It takes the form, too, of use of the pro-fascist Smith Act against the most militant, forward-looking leaders of the labor movement, the Communists, and other court actions.

Now let's look at yesterday's paper. It tells the gripping story of how Chicago unionists chased the Un-American Committee out of Chicago; how the teachers rallied against McCarran's subversive committee; how labor everywhere is gathering its forces to defeat the Taft-Hartleyites.

It editorializes in support of the militant job actions by West Coast longshoremen in protest against the judicial frameup of their militant leader, Harry Bridges, and notes that any attack on the Bill of Rights is, in the long run, an attack against labor.

The point we are making is that there is one daily paper, and only one, that champions the cause of the workingman. And that's us.

You know this. That's why a trade union committee for freedom of the press was organized, and why it undertook a few weeks ago, to gather 700 subs in our current circulation campaign. As of today, you have gathered less than 75. You have set tomorrow as a target date to hit 45 percent of your goals, or 315 subs. This means you have 260 more to get by tomorrow night.

Each union group has set a goal, and each is supposed to have 45 percent of this goal in by tomorrow night. You have stood by your pledges to this paper in the past. Surely you will not let us, and yourselves, down now.

Ship Owners Here Plot to Shift Cargo to Other Ports

By BERNARD BURTON

New York shipowners are working out plans to divert cargo from New York. They are planning to do this in the event of a rank-and-file rejection of their latest longshore arbitration proposal, the Daily Worker learned yesterday. Members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association begin voting Friday on the proposal for arbitration which was recommended by the union's 130-man wage scale conference committee.

The recommendation, however,

did not receive the unanimous endorsement of the Ryan-controlled committee. Voting against the proposals were representatives of Locals 791, 895, 1258 and 1346, which took active parts in the strike last fall against the contract signed by ILA president Joseph Ryan.

Fearful that the membership would again turn down the top ILA officials, shipowners and their agents have admitted to making plans for the diversion of cargo to other ports after Sept. 30, deadline for action under the contract's wage reopener. Some longshore

sources saw this as an effort to frighten the dockers into accepting the proposals but expressed confidence that the employers would not succeed in scaring the dockers. They recalled that the shipowners have made the same threat a number of times previously when Ryan faced a rejection of his policies. At the same time the employers were seen playing on the knowledge that at few of the outports joined in last fall's strike until toward the end

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By GEORGE MORRIS

John L. Lewis, responding to an attack upon him in William Green's speech yesterday morning before the AFL convention here, wired a proposal to the AFL meeting later in the day for unification of all U. S. labor in one body by Oct. 15, in time to make it an effective force in the Nov. 4 election.

The wire by Lewis, sent on behalf of the mine union's National Policy Committee that was then in session in the capital, came dramatically less than five hours after Green's speech opening AFL convention in Commodore Hotel here.

Ignoring Green's reference to him as a "disrupter" and "divider" of labor, the United Mine Work-

jurisdictional questions in abeyance, to be settled by machinery provided by the constitution of the AFL. This will permit the forthwith consolidation of the forces of labor under the banner of one organization, with ensuing unification of policy.

"Time is of utmost importance in view of the necessity of labor exercising its strength in the forthcoming national election and of the necessity of insuring the repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley slave law. In our judgment the task can easily be completed and become effective by Oct. 15.

"Millions of workers in American industry will join the United Mine Workers in urging immediate action on this proposal by the delegates of your convention now in session in New York."

Green, keynoting the AFL convention, launched an attack upon Lewis' recent Labor Day statement in which he called for labor unity to meet the attack of big business and force the repeal of Taft-Hartley. After reading the full statement, Green went on:

"Who do you think wrote that? The great disrupter, the divider of labor in America. The great John L. Lewis is the author of that statement."

Sarcastically Green added he was glad Lewis reached the "point in life where he realizes unity is an essential qualification to the success of labor."

Green then proceeded to repeat his annual plea to the miners and CIO to "come back to the house of labor."

He made no attempt to reply to the frequent proposals of the CIO, the United Mine Workers and of late by the AFL's own powerful International Association of Machinists for united action on the immediate common problems facing labor on the political and economic front. He simply restated the old cry of AFL conventions since 1937 that only affiliation of all unions with the immediate unification, leaving all

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Archibald Gets Bigger Plurality on Recount

Julius A. Archibald moved closer to becoming the first Negro State Senator in the history of New York as a result of a vote recheck of the August primary balloting in Harlem's 21st Senatorial District, announced over the weekend.

Archibald's plurality of 151 was challenged by Harold I. Panken, incumbent Democratic state senator, who last week won a recheck decision in court. The recheck revealed that Archibald's plurality was even larger, having risen to 207.

The official figures were: Archibald, 5,331; Panken, 5,124; blank ballots, 2,548.

Joseph Pinckney, incumbent assemblyman from the 11th A.D., associated with Panken's court complaint in an effort to overcome a 35-vote lead piled up by his anti-

Tammany opponent, James C. Thomas. The recheck gave the nomination to Thomas by 63 votes. Both assembly aspirants are Negroes.

Archibald and Thomas were supported by Robert Blaikie, insurgent Democratic leader of the 7th A.D. The Archibald candidacy came as a result of a non-partisan fight in the Negro community for representation in the state senate.

Leaders of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Election of a Negro State Senator saw in the results of the recheck an encouraging sign, since the campaign had to overcome both Negro-baiting and red-baiting in the still lily-white communities located in the west side. They expressed hope yesterday that the Negro Tammany leaders would now join in a united effort to elect Archibald.

W. EUROPE'S SLUMP—WILL IT HIT US NEXT?

— See Editorial, Page 5 —

400 AT WASHINGTON PP CONVENTION VOW TO DOUBLE THE VOTE FOR KOREA CEASE-FIRE

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—Pledging to take the Hallinan-Bass peace ticket, and peace Init. 18 into every precinct, 400 delegates and visitors at the third annual Progressive Party convention here returned home to launch a "double the vote" drive to end the Korean war and block the road to fascism.

The convention voted to make Initiative 18 its major state campaign.

Delegates endorsed the Progressives national convention position that the election of Negroes to public office at every level "is essential to democracy." They also approved, after extended discussion, the local application of that

policy in the vigorous support given Negro legislative candidates in the primaries.

The convention called on party clubs and area campaign committees to distribute 20,000 printed leaflets headed: "Your Vote Can End the War in Korea."

L. C. Hunter, founder of the state party, was reelected chairman.

To replace the late Charles Nichols, former Marine Cooks and Stewards port agent, as one of three vice-presidents, delegates chose his widow, the Negro woman leader, Mrs. Anita Nichols.

Reelected as vice-presidents

were Karl Larsen, who was also named recently as vice-president of the newly-created CIO International Woodworkers' western Washington district; and James McDaniel, who served as permanent convention chairman.

Thomas C. Rabbitt, Seattle, former state legislator and trade union organizer, was reelected executive secretary. Fair Taylor, Seattle, was reelected treasurer and given charge of a campaign to build the National Guardian, progressive national weekly supporting the Hallinan-Bass ticket.

A new state board was elected, including all regularly elected delegates to the convention.

What Proposed Rules of CP of Soviet Union Mean

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

THE PROPOSED new Communist Party rules to be discussed by the 19th Party Congress show that in the transition from socialism to communism the role of the Communist Party becomes greater, not less, than before. The elimination of exploiting classes doesn't decrease, but increases the need for a "voluntary militant union of like-minded Communists."

Though exploiting classes have been abolished in the Soviet Union, building communism means a ceaseless struggle against the old, against routine, against bureaucracy. And as long as capitalist countries surround the socialist world it requires greater, not less vigilance against the aggressive designs of imperialism.

Therefore the proposed amendments list as the first duty of Party members: "To guard in every possible way the unity of the Party as the principal prerequisite of the strength and might of the Party."

Furthermore, the amendments stress the need for members not only to agree with decisions once they have been adopted through democratic processes, but to fight to carry these decisions into life.

Does enhancing the role of the Communist Party mean less inner-party democracy and less democracy in the Soviet Union? According to the New York Times, the new rules mean "greater dictatorship" and tighter "control" by fewer people. A reading of the proposed Party Rules proves the exact opposite. Even greater democracy, even stricter safeguards against bureaucracy, even greater guarantees of free discussion and criticism are provided under the new Rules.

Thus, the Khrushchev theses state bluntly "that not a little harm is caused to the Party by Communists who shrink themselves about their loyalty to the Party, but, in practice,

do not allow criticism from below and stifle it."

Communists have always stressed the basic right of criticism. But the proposed new Rules go further, and in the words of the Theses:

"The rules must indicate that suppression of criticism is a grievous evil and that he who stifles criticism, substitutes it with pompousness and bragging, has no place in the ranks of the Party."

FURTHERMORE, the proposed Rules strengthen the principle of equal rights and discipline applicable to leaders and rank and file alike. The theses denounce those who think "that the Party has two disciplines—one for the rank and file, and another for leaders."

The new rules spell out not only the right but the duty to appeal for redress of any grievance, or to complain or report about shortcomings, to the very top of the Party. The Theses explain that such an explicit guarantee is needed to frustrate "leading functionaries" who might try to thwart such complaints.

Advancement of personnel strictly on the basis of qualification is guaranteed in the amendments. The theses criticize tendencies to select personnel "on the basis of friendly relations, personal attachment, cronyship and kinship."

The new Rules bar any bureaucratic attitude toward probationary members. They made it obligatory for Party organizations to "help probationers to prepare to join the Party." Following a probationary status of a year the Party organization must take up the question of acceptance or rejection. The amendments also allow the lower Party organization to extend the probationary period for a year if deemed necessary.

THEN THE NEW RULES seek to strengthen the ties of Communists with the non-Party (Continued on Page 5)

McCarthyism Plagues Of Both Old Parties, Hallinan Charges

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The "plague of McCarthyism is not quarantined within the Republican Party. It is a bipartisan disease," Vincent Hallinan declared here today. The Progressive Party's candidate for President addressed a Town Hall mass meeting of 1,500 persons, which concluded a two-day combined session of the Pennsylvania Peace Convention and the state Progressive Party's convention at the Philographic Arts Auditorium.

Hallinan sharply attacked McCarthyism and McCarranism as the "open face of fascism in America." He condemned Gen. Eisenhower for endorsing McCarthy and added: "If Gen. Eisenhower bears principal responsibility for the McCarthy nomination, credit for an

assist must be given to Stevenson and Truman."

The Progressive Party standard-bearer hit at Eisenhower's call for armed struggle to "liberate" the peoples of East Europe, he noted, have not asked to be "liberated," and he contrasted this policy with the silence of the two major parties on the liberation struggle of the South African people against the repressive white supremacist policies of Premier Malan.

Hallinan declared that "it is doubtful if there is a lesser of two evils." He cited the Korean war, the "containment policy" and the maintenance of armed forces throughout the world—all supported by Stevenson.

Some 240 delegates from all over the state attended the Par-

ley. They pledged to collect in 10 days 10,000 of the Party's peace cards calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Eight hundred of the cards were sent out after Saturday night.

The delegates pledged full support for the miners of West Pennsylvania, currently in negotiations, in the event of a strike, and called on all candidates for President to bar the use of Taft-Hartley against the miners.

They called also for repeal of the Pennsylvania Sedition Act, the archaic police-state law under which Steve Nelson was recently sent to jail for 20 years.

Tom Fitzpatrick, former president of the United Electrical Workers in Pittsburgh and currently a Westinghouse worker, was elected state party chairman. He has been serving as acting chairman.

LIES, DISTORTIONS: FABRIC OF GOV'T CASE AT FOLEY SQ.

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles on the Foley Square Trial of the 15 Smith Act defendants which will evaluate the government's case which closed Sept. 5. The writer is one of the defendants.

THE GOVERNMENT testimony was marked by a system of deception and distortion throughout. Each of the informers "remembered" what the government wanted them to remember, even as far back as 15 to 20 years ago, but suffered a complete loss of memory on things the FBI wanted them to forget. They manufactured meetings and speeches out of thin air to get in incriminating testimony. This made-to-order lying was dramatically exposed when the secret report of Mattson to the FBI was compared to the testimony. The report contained not a single reference to the words attributed to Arnold Johnson, Pettis Perry, George Blake Charney, Alexander Trachtenberg and other defendants.

The biggest lie was that of Louis Budenz, who claimed that any reference to Marxism-Leninism in party documents was advocacy of force and violence. This will be discussed in later articles. The jury received not the Communist Party version but the prosecution's perversion of Marxism-Leninism.

Arbitrarily selected and isolated passages were read to the

jury from the classical writings of Marxism, particularly those containing phrases or passages about revolution regardless of whether these passages were studied, or how they were interpreted and understood by the schools and classes upon which the informers testified. This travesty on the presentation of books, ideas and views is particularly outrageous in regard to the science of Marxism which, the History of the CPU, one of the chief government exhibits, warned cannot be understood from a study—much less from a single reading of isolated quotations.

At times listening to the quotations, particularly from the History of the CPSU, the defendants did not know whether they were on trial for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. government in 1945-50 or for the revolution against the Czar in 1905 and 1917.

THE PROSECUTION neither understood nor wanted to understand the well known teaching which the defense underscored that Marxism is a living and constantly expanding science, that it is not a collection of dogmas or symbols of faith, but a guide to action, which means that its universally valid theories are applied not mechanically nor dogmatically but always in relation to the specific conditions of each country, as-

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Chicago Mothers' Plea for Cease-Fire Gets Big Reply

A letter to the Chicago Daily News by a mother of two calling for an end to the shooting in Korea now, and the immediate convening of the big nations to work out a lasting peace, has flooded the letter writer, Mrs. Anna Prosten, with letters of agreement from others.

The letter column of the paper featured Mrs. Prosten's original letter in the Aug. 22 issue with the three column headline:

Mother of Two Asks Chance to Vote for Program to End War in Korea.

The original letter follows: "Thanks are due you for your editorial, 'Remember Korea?' May a mother of two sons make her comment?"

"We remember, with every new report of American casualties. We remember, with every new picture of bombed, burned and tortured victims, military or civilian, American or Korean. We remember, and no politician can make us forget Korea, either now or on election day."

"Neither Ike nor Adlai has given us any reason to believe that the foreign policy of which the 'futile horror' of Korea, as you well describe it, is the sickening symbol, will be reversed should either be elected."

"Are the presidential candidates worried about the 'stay-at-home' voters?

Let them give us a peace program to vote for, and we'll flock to the polls. Nothing less will avail them."

"Let them spell out their program in language we understand: 'An end to the shooting in Korea—now! Agreement to exchange ALL POWs—now! A proclamation of their faith that war is not inevitable, and that they will convene immediate conferences of all the big nations to work out a path to a lasting peace!'"

"Unless they demonstrate in the fashion that they understand the lesson of Korea as we mothers and fathers do, they leave no alternative to patriotic Americans but to seek a new party to register our burning protest vote against Korea, and all it symbolizes."

"Your paper has pulled the Korean question from under rug where the politicians swept it. Keep it out in the open—help us convince the candidates that there is a way to peace in Korea—and in the world."

ON SEPT. 4, another letter from Mrs. Prosten appeared in the Chicago News with the prominent headline:

MOTHER FINDS AGREEMENT ON PEACE PLAN

This letter follows:

"The letters and phone calls I have received from Daily News

readers since you printed my recent plea for a peace program—all in agreement that the shooting in Korea should be stopped at once, and that our leaders call for a conference of the big nations to find a way to peace—far outweigh the gloomy views expressed by your correspondent Henry J. Hyde."

"He decimates the 'emotional appeal' of a program which calls for settlement of world problems through negotiation rather than continued killing and bombing. If it has such appeal, it is because it makes common sense to millions of Americans whose patriotism does not permit them to go along like sheep with a disastrous foreign policy which has proved its bankruptcy in Korea."

"It should be clear by now that the Asian peoples will never cease opposing us as long as we insist on cramming down their throats such corrupt and discredited characters as Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee. How many more must die in wars before we accept this fact, and adopt a new approach to achieve peace?"

"We mothers owe it to our children to demand that the men seeking our votes in November offer us such a program now to end the war—or we shall be guilty of betraying their future, as well as the future of our country."

TV-Radio, Crime and Horror Prepare U.S. Youth for War

By DAVID PLATT

Television's crime — and horror programs are endangering the health of the nation's children, the Journal of the American Medical Association said editorially the other day.

The Journal cited the survey made recently by TV Magazine which showed that in one week Los Angeles stations carried 852 major crime incidents, in addition to innumerable bar-room brawls, shuggings and assaults and other "minor" acts of violence.

Seventy-five percent of the crime deluge was on programs for children.

The editorial pointed to a study made by Dr. M. I. Preston a few years ago on the effects of movie-horror and radio crime shows for children.

Dr. Preston examined a group of 153 children who were regular attendants at horror movies and radio shows.

The examination revealed increased nervousness in 76 percent of the children; 85 percent suffered from sleeping disturbances; fears were increased five-fold in 94 percent; and 51 percent were found to be nail-biters.

Dr. Preston found that up to the age of 12, common reactions after a steady diet of horror, included "retiring to the mother's bed for comfort and reassurance, screaming, pulling the bedcovers over the head, burying the head under a pillow, or diving under the covers—there to spend an uneasy night plagued by vivid recollections." The children also suffered from lack of appetite, scholastic difficulties and increased irritability.

The Medical Journal said there is more to the problem than the proposal made by one congressman, who replied to the demand of an angry mother that he do something about television by declaring, "Did you ever think of turning the damned thing off?"

Last summer, Variety magazine reported that radio and television stations all over the country were being flooded with protests against sadistic TV shows. The protests were mainly from irate parents worried about the effect of such shows upon their kids.

Evidently the protests were not strong enough because the TV picture today is worse than ever.

One aspect of the TV crime shocker not touched upon in the AMA Journal's editorial is the conscious role of TV in brutalizing and preparing young people for war.

There was an awareness of this danger in Variety's article (of last year). The article quoted educators who sided with the parents against the broadcasting stations. These authorities drew a parallel between the bloodthirsty and degrading TV thrillers and the brute culture that sprang from Hitler fascism. They pointed out that the German people were "gradually conditioned to the acceptance of brutality by its constant introduction into literature, movies and theatre." They argued that "as each and every suspense and horror story on TV becomes more blood-thirsty, as murders increase in number and border on the maniacal, the viewer gradually accepts these aberrations."

Their conclusions were that "an adolescent, or for that matter an adult, whose daily television fare is eye-gouging, depraved murders . . . will not be so easily shocked or likely to protest the brutalities of war."

Despite the large number of protests they are getting, the TV networks cite the ascendance of crime programs as proof that this is what the public wants.

Does the ascendance of taxes and war profits to a record high mean that taxes and war is what the public wants?



Progressive American Writers Widely Read in Soviet Union

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

PROGRESSIVE American writing is commanding greater attention in the Soviet Union than ever before. Lloyd Brown's novel "Iron City" has just appeared in the Leningrad literary magazine "Zvezda" (The Star).

James Allen's "Atomic Imperialism" has been reviewed very favorably in both the newspaper "Pravda" and the magazine "Bolshevik." It is now being translated into Russian. The reviewer in "Bolshevik," V. Morev, notes that Allen is well known to Soviet readers through his books "World Monopoly and Peace" and "Atomic Energy and Society" both of which had a good sale in Russian translation. Morev writes:

"James Allen's book 'Atomic Imperialism' which reveals the hidden springs of the aggressive policies of American imperialism will help wide masses of American people to join the ranks of the active fighters for peace."

ANOTHER BOOK that has received exceptionally fine notices is Arthur Kahn's "Speak Out! America Wants Peace." Interestingly enough what appeals to Soviet reviewers is the fact that this book redeems the good name of the American people from the Wall Street war makers who have dragged America's name in the mud all over the world. The review in Pravda by A. Elistratova said:

"Arthur Kahn's travel diary continues a noble tradition which was inaugurated in the democratic literature of the USA about twenty years ago with the remarkable book 'Harlan Miners Speak' written by a group of writers headed by Theodore Dreiser. Ably using reportage and artistic-documentary notes the author presents the voices of his compatriots, the plain people of America, and conveys to the reader their closest anxieties, their strivings and their struggles."

"Kahn's book is imbued with deep respect for the worth, the power and ability of the working people. This quality gives conviction and fluency to the author's sketches and associates his travel diary with the best works of

progressive American literature, which is getting stronger in the struggle for peace despite the terror and persecution by reaction. The author dramatically presents the living voice of America's common people who are demanding peace—and this voice will not be suppressed by the criminal instigators of war."

IF ANYTHING shows how silly it is to speak about a Soviet campaign to "hate Americans" it is the pains to which the Soviet press and radio go to present the honest voice of the American people who abhor war as much as any other people. Not only contemporary but American classics are being circulated more widely in 1952 than ever before. Dreiser's Collected Works in 12 volumes is being completed. Mark Twain is appearing in new editions. Walt Whitman, Jack London, O'Henry still enjoy enormous popularity.

Even a current magazine like the satirical "Crocodile" reprints Mark Twain stories and sketches as well as Daily Worker columnist Ted Tinsley's sketches. Incidentally Ted Tinsley is now being read very widely here—and enjoyed. His columns have appeared in "Literary Gazette" as well as "Crocodile." And how can you like Ted Tinsley and hate America?

Publish D. N. Pritt's The Search for Peace

Did the USSR cause World War II by signing the Soviet-German non-aggression pact in 1939? Did the Russians throw away our friendship in 1945? Have they abused the veto in the UN? Who is really in favor of disarmament? What about freedom and "slave labor" in the Soviet Union?

These and other questions which many people are asking today are clearly and brilliantly answered in The Search for Peace, a new pamphlet by D. N. Pritt, which International Publishers is issuing this month. Mr. Pritt is a former Labor M.P. and a world-famous lawyer who headed the international commission investigating the Reichstag fire trial.

His latest pamphlet is introduced to American readers by Jessica Smith, editor of New World Review. She points out in her preface that Nov. 7 of this year will mark the 35th anniversary of the birth of the world's first Soviet state.

The Search for Peace will sell for 40 cents.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Yankee-Dodger Look Today . . .

WHEN THE SUNDAY DUST had settled, it looked quite a bit like the Yankees and Dodgers. (This is written before Monday's Giant-Card and Dodger-Red games). In the place where it counts, the lost column, there was a big three-game bulge in each league and in 10 days it will be all over, barring playoffs.

Like many teams of the past, Brooklyn seems to be stumbling home. The journalistic phrase is "backing into the pennant." The Giants' gallant charge is foundering on the hard fact that the Giants of 1952 are not the same solid team as the Giants of 1951, which boasted at that time a sound Monte Irvin, an inspirational Willie Mays and a clockwork trio of mound killers in Maglie, Jansen and Hearn.

Along about this time of year it often looks like another team than the leaders, or even the leading two, is the best there is. Some folks at the Polo Grounds Sunday who saw the loose and easy Cards blister the Giants 14-4 undoubtedly thought the Stankymen the most likely looking opponent in the loop to throw against the American League foe.

The figures, of course, tell the story. The championship season is long enough to determine the best team, and the Cards ain't it. It is a lot easier to play loosey goosey baseball the last few weeks when there is no flag pressure on you. I'll still vote for Brooklyn as the team best equipped to represent the National League, and if they ever get in a few days' rest before the end, I think you'll see the Dodgers of their blazing midseason best back again in the big series.

It must have been odd Sunday at Ebbets Field to see Herman Wehmier shutting out the home team 4-0 and yet hear Dodger fans cheering uproariously. The cheers were for the big Card fifth at the Polo Grounds, when they battered 11 runs over the plate and put the game so far out of reach that the Giants didn't even bother using Hoyt Wilhelm!

'Tis said by managers to players conscious of the doings of their closest rivals, "You can't win a pennant on the scoreboard." Which may be true in a deep basic sense, but it sure doesn't HURT any when you see your chief foe getting shellacked like that, does it?

After the gruelling five-game Dodger-Giant series, the Giants were a bit lucky to catch the Class D Pittsburgh Pirates. Even with their usual post-Dodger letdown, they were able to scrape by the lads from Bristol and Waco Springs. But Mr. Musial is another story.

FOR DODGER FANS the tension must be rough—especially after last year's nightmare. It had seemed like "home free" for real this time. Their heroes roared through the western badlands, knocked over the streaking Cards four in a row before hostile gazes and headed for home and World Series in a way to make those Yanks blanch and run for cover, and then fell flat on their faces before the leving gazes of the Ebbets Field multitudes. But tell me, would you really want our Dodgers to become dull and predictable like other teams? Isn't it unexciting in the great Brooklyn tradition that the Dodgers shouldn't even clinch their own pennant normally or gracefully?

If the fans are impatient for the moment when they can let out their breath, shout "We were never worried" and start focusing on the Oct. 1 meeting with the American League enemy, don't think the Dodger players feel any better about it. While they won't talk about the race, but go doggedly about each day's game, you can be sure they are fairly aching for the mathematical clincher and the chance to get in a bit of relaxation before the Series. Mind you, to the hottest fan it's just tension and worry, to the Dodgers it's a five thousand bucks prize in a highly uncertain and time-limited profession.

Just because it seemed so definitely over, so fairly fought and won when the Cards were taken apart in old St. Lou, the mood of celebration was close to the surface and now the dragging on of the issue must be like a finger nail scraping over a blackboard. Eecccc—!

THE YANKS continue their old tradition of winning the big game against the chief contender and their followers have many sound arguments for saying they are the best team in their league, not the least of which is the fact that they are three games ahead of the next best.

Yet it is hard not to feel that Cleveland manager Al Lopez could have done better by his pitching staff. First he stuck with the name of Feller much too long as the one time ace took pounding after pounding. This cost the Indians plenty. Now it looks like Al has become a "panic" manager. He throws his aces into relief with no thought of the day ahead when each game will count exactly as much. He will bypass rested pitchers crying for a chance to overwork his choice few. It is difficult not to fault him for bringing Garcia up to the Yankee game with only two days' rest, and then throwing in Early Wynn with only one day's rest in a hopeless job of relief which saw the tired Early banged and probably helped kill whatever morale the Indians had left.

Stengel came up to this game with Ed Lopat solidly rested and Allie Reynolds right behind him in the bullpen. To do this he had to gamble on some other pitchers during the week . . . including rookie German. For the Indians, it was nobody but Garcia, Wynn and Lemon all week. Steve Gromek had pitched a 3-1 victory in the doubleheader with the Browns Sunday. Three strongarm hurlers with winning records were up from Indianapolis. Thrown somewhere into the rotation against the Red Sox, Gromek or one of the others would have spaced out the staff and sent one of the aces into the Yankee game with sufficient rest. As it happened, Lemon, never much good without his three days, led one of the games anyhow.

In many ways it seems like a player makes the best manager, and the best managers are those who most successfully keep the viewpoint of the players.

It would take a lot of doing for the Giants and Indians to win now. Players of teams finishing in the money must still be hoping for this would have been the richest series of them all. The Cleveland and Giant stadiums are the largest in their leagues.

150 PENNA. PROFS PROTEST 'LOYALTY' OATH FIRING

Chicago Press Club Pays Honor to Benjamin Davis

PORTRAIT OF A 'LABOR' ASSEMBLYMAN IN CALIF.

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AFL Convention Gets Lewis Plan to Unite All U.S. Unions by Oct. 15

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, September 16, 1952
Price 10 Cents

Lewis Hints Soft Coal Miners May Strike on Sunday

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Three hundred thousand bituminous coal miners in the Appalachian and southern areas will probably strike Sunday at midnight, John L. Lewis, presi-

dent of the United Mine Workers, indicated today. At a news conference following an all-day meeting of the union's 200-man policy committee Lewis said that the Bituminous Coal Operators Association had reneged on a tentative agreement reached between himself and Harry Moses, association representative.

No agreement was even in sight with the Southern Coal Operators Association, represented by Joseph Moody, Lewis said.

The policy committee approved an agreement with operators not members of the Moses-Moody organizations, Lewis said, which will permit miners west of Ohio to continue working. These operators have agreed to abide by any contract reached in the Appalachian area.

This policy, Lewis said, "will preclude any possible national emergency."

Lewis denied reports that the UMW had demanded a three-day work week with punitive overtime provisions for additional days.

Although he praised the plan as a good way of stabilizing employment in the industry, he pointed out that no commercial operator has yet been willing to identify

(Continued on Page 8)

Draft Chiefs Now Taking Mentally Unfit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Draft headquarters here revealed today that 33,981 men previously rejected as mentally unfit for military service have been reexamined since January and reclassified 1-A. Draft officials said 16,703 of those reclassified already have been inducted. The rest will be in the armed forces in a "relatively short time."

260 SUBS BY TOMORROW

We're making our circulation appeal today directly to the trade unionists of New York.

There is a large-scale campaign on by big business to weaken and, if possible, destroy the great trade union movement. It takes the form of inquisitions against militant labor by the Un-American Committee and the McCarran Senate Committee to subvert democracy, as well as by use of the Taft-Hartley Law. It takes the form, too, of use of the pro-fascist Smith Act against the most militant, forward-looking leaders of the labor movement, the Communists, and other court actions.

Now let's look at yesterday's paper. It tells the gripping story of how Chicago unionists chased the Un-American Committee out of Chicago; how the teachers rallied against McCarran's subversive committee; how labor everywhere is gathering its forces to defeat the Taft-Hartleyites.

It editorializes in support of the militant job actions by West Coast longshoremen in protest against the judicial frameup of their militant leader, Harry Bridges, and notes that any attack on the Bill of Rights is, in the long run, an attack against labor.

The point we are making is that there is one daily paper, and only one, that champions the cause of the workingman. And that's us.

You know this. That's why a trade union committee for freedom of the press was organized, and why it undertook a few weeks ago, to gather 700 subs in our current circulation campaign. As of today, you have gathered less than 75. You have set tomorrow as a target date to hit 45 percent of your goals, or 315 subs. This means you have 260 more to get by tomorrow night.

Each union group has set a goal, and each is supposed to have 45 percent of this goal in by tomorrow night. You have stood by your pledges to this paper in the past. Surely you will not let us, and yourselves, down now.

By GEORGE MORRIS

John L. Lewis, responding to an attack upon him in William Green's speech yesterday morning before the AFL convention here, wired a proposal to the AFL meeting later in the day for unification of all U. S. labor in one body by Oct. 15, in time to make it an effective force in the Nov. 4 election.

The wire by Lewis, sent on behalf of the mine union's National Policy Committee that was then in session in the capital, came dramatically less than five hours after Green's speech opening AFL convention in Commodore Hotel here.

Ignoring Green's reference to him as a "disrupter" and "divider" of labor, the United Mine Work-

jurisdictional questions in abeyance, to be settled by machinery provided by the constitution of the AFL. This will permit the forthwith

(Continued on Page 6)

USSR Returning Changchun Rail Line to China

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Moscow Radio announced tonight that the Soviet Union is returning the Changchun Railway in Manchuria to People's China in line with the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1950.

A Soviet Tass Agency communique said the Moscow negotiations between top Soviet and Chinese officials which began Aug. 18, "reaffirmed the determination of both sides to direct their efforts to further strengthening of the development of friendship and collaboration, and agreed to help in every way the preservation and strengthening of peace."

The communique said the Changchun Railway, backbone of Manchuria's railway system, would be handed over to the Chinese by the end of this year without compensation.

The announcement also said the negotiators had exchanged notes on "extending the term" of joint Chinese-Russian use of Port Arthur.

Moscow Radio broadcast a note from Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky in which he stated, "Conditions have arisen which are dangerous for peace," following the Japanese treaty of San Francisco, "as a result of which Japan has not and seemingly does not wish a peace treaty with the peoples of the Republic of China and the Soviet Union."

Chou said that for these reasons he was asking the Soviet Union to extend the joint administration of Port Arthur.



LEWIS

ers' head once more seized upon Green's renewed plea to unions outside the AFL to "come back to the house of labor."

Lewis wired: "Deeply moved by your eloquent and inspiring plea for labor unity, National Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers in session now in Washington, authorized me to make the following suggestions to your convention: MEETING PROPOSED

"Suggest your convention authorize immediate invitation to qualified representatives of all national and international unions having contracts with American industry to meet with representatives of AFL at some date you designate to establish unity. The United Mine Workers will participate constructively to work out a formula for immediate unification, leaving all

Archibald Gets Bigger Plurality on Recount

Julius A. Archibald moved closer to becoming the first Negro State Senator in the history of New York as a result of a vote recount of the August primary balloting in Harlem's 21st Senatorial District, announced over the weekend.

Archibald's plurality of 151 was challenged by Harold I. Panken, incumbent Democratic state senator, who last week won a recount decision in court. The recount revealed that Archibald's plurality was even larger, having risen to 207.

The official figures were: Archibald, 5,331; Panken, 5,124; blank ballots, 2,548.

Joseph Pinckney, incumbent assemblyman from the 11th A.D., associated with Panken's court complaint in an effort to overcome a 35-vote lead piled up by his anti-

Tammany opponent, James C. Thomas. The recount gave the nomination to Thomas by 63 votes. Both assembly aspirants are Negroes.

Archibald and Thomas were supported by Robert Blaikie, insurgent Democratic leader of the 7th A.D. The Archibald candidacy came as a result of a non-partisan fight in the Negro community for representation in the state senate.

Leaders of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Election of a Negro State Senator saw in the results of the recount an encouraging sign, since the campaign had to overcome both Negro-baiting and red-baiting in the still lily-white communities located in the west side. They expressed hope yesterday that the Negro Tammany leaders would now join in a united effort to elect Archibald.

Ship Owners Here Plot to Shift Cargo to Other Ports

By BERNARD BURTON

New York shipowners are working out plans to divert cargo from New York. They are planning to do this in the event of a rank-and-file rejection of their latest longshore arbitration proposal, the Daily Worker learned yesterday. Members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association begin voting Friday on the proposal for arbitration which was recommended by the union's 130-man wage scale conference committee.

The recommendation, however,

did not receive the unanimous endorsement of the Ryan-controlled committee. Voting against the proposals were representatives of Locals 791, 895, 1258 and 1346, which took active parts in the strike last fall against the contract signed by ILA president Joseph Ryan.

Fearful that the membership would again turn down the top ILA officials, shipowners and their agents have admitted to making plans for the diversion of cargo to other ports after Sept. 30, deadline for action under the contract's wage reopening. Some longshore

sources saw this as an effort to frighten the dockers into accepting the proposals but expressed confidence that the employers would not succeed in scaring the dockers. They recalled that the shipowners have made the same threat a number of times previously when Ryan faced a rejection of his policies. At the same time the employers were seen playing on the knowledge that at few of the outports joined in last fall's strike until toward the end

(Continued on Page 6)

W. EUROPE'S SLUMP—WILL IT HIT US NEXT?

— See Editorial, Page 5 —

400 AT WASHINGTON PP CONVENTION VOW TO DOUBLE THE VOTE FOR KOREA CEASE-FIRE

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—Pledging to take the Hallinan-Bass peace ticket, and peace Init. 18 into every precinct, 400 delegates and visitors at the third annual Progressive Party convention here returned home to launch a "double the vote" drive to end the Korean war and block the road to fascism.

The convention voted to make Initiative 18 its major state campaign.

Delegates endorsed the Progressives' national convention position that the election of Negroes to public office at every level "is essential to democracy." They also approved, after extended discussion, the local application of that

policy in the vigorous support given Negro legislative candidates in the primaries.

The convention called on party clubs and area campaign committees to distribute 20,000 printed leaflets headed: "Your Vote Can End the War in Korea."

L. C. Hunter, founder of the state party, was reelected chairman.

To replace the late Charles Nichols, former Marine Cooks and Stewards port agent, as one of three vice-presidents, delegates chose his widow, the Negro woman leader, Mrs. Anita Nichols.

Reelected as vice-presidents

were Karly Larsen, who was also named recently as vice-president of the newly-created CJO International Woodworkers' western Washington district; and James McDaniel, who served as permanent convention chairman.

Thomas C. Rabbitt, Seattle, former state legislator and trade union organizer, was reelected executive secretary. Fair Taylor, Seattle, was reelected treasurer and given charge of a campaign to build the National Guardian, progressive national weekly supporting the Hallinan-Bass ticket.

A new state board was elected, including all regularly elected delegates to the convention.

McCarthyism Plagues Of Both Old Parties, Hallinan Charges

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The "plague of McCarthyism is not quarantined within the Republican Party. It is a bipartisan disease," Vincent Hallinan declared here today. The Progressive Party's candidate for President addressed a Town Hall mass meeting of 1,500 persons, which concluded a two-day combined session of the Pennsylvania Peace Convention and the state Progressive Party's convention at the Philographic Arts Auditorium.

Hallinan sharply attacked McCarthyism and McCarranism as the "open face of fascism in America." He condemned Gen. Eisenhower for endorsing McCarthy and added: "If Gen. Eisenhower bears principal responsibility for the McCarthy nomination, credit for an

assist must be given to Stevenson and Truman."

The Progressive Party standard-bearer hit at Eisenhower's call for armed struggle to "liberate" the peoples of East Europe, he noted, have not asked to be "liberated," and he contrasted this policy with the silence of the two major parties on the liberation struggle of the South African people against the repressive white supremacist policies of Premier Malan.

Hallinan declared that "it is doubtful if there is a lesser of two evils." He cited the Korean war, the "containment policy" and the maintenance of armed forces throughout the world—all supported by Stevenson.

Some 240 delegates from all over the state attended the Par-

ley. They pledged to collect in 10 days 10,000 of the Party's peace cards calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Eight hundred of the cards were sent out after Saturday night.

The delegates pledged full support for the miners of West Pennsylvania, currently in negotiations, in the event of a strike, and called on all candidates for President to bar the use of Taft-Hartley against the miners.

They called also for repeal of the Pennsylvania Seditious Act, the archaic police-state law under which Steve Nelson was recently sent to jail for 20 years.

Tom Fitzpatrick, former president of the United Electrical Workers in Pittsburgh and currently a Westinghouse worker, was elected state party chairman. He has been serving as acting chairman.

What Proposed Rules of CP of Soviet Union Mean

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

THE PROPOSED new Communist Party rules to be discussed by the 19th Party Congress show that in the transition from socialism to communism the role of the Communist Party becomes greater, not less, than before. The elimination of exploiting classes doesn't decrease, but increases the need for a "voluntary militant union of like-minded Communists."

Though exploiting classes have been abolished in the Soviet Union, building communism means a ceaseless struggle against the old, against routinism, against bureaucracy. And as long as capitalist countries surround the socialist world it requires greater, not less vigilance against the aggressive designs of imperialism.

Therefore the proposed amendments list as the first duty of Party members: "To guard in every possible way the unity of the Party as the principal prerequisite of the strength and might of the Party."

Furthermore, the amendments stress the need for members not only to agree with decisions once they have been adopted through democratic processes, but to fight to carry these decisions into life.

Does enhancing the role of the Communist Party mean less inner-party democracy and less democracy in the Soviet Union? According to the New York Times, the new rules mean "greater dictatorship" and tighter "control" by fewer people. A reading of the proposed Party Rules proves the exact opposite. Even greater democracy, even stricter safeguards against bureaucracy, even greater guarantees of free discussion and criticism are provided under the new Rules.

Thus, the Khrushchev theses state bluntly "that not a little harm is caused to the Party by Communists who shrink themselves hoarse about their loyalty to the Party, but, in practice,

do not allow criticism from below and stifle it."

Communists have always stressed the basic right of criticism. But the proposed new Rules go further, and in the words of the Theses:

"The rules must indicate that suppression of criticism is a grievous evil and that he who stifles criticism, substitutes it with pompousness and bragging, has no place in the ranks of the Party."

FURTHERMORE, the proposed Rules strengthen the principle of equal rights and discipline applicable to leaders and rank and file alike. The theses denounce those who think "that the Party has two disciplines—one for the rank and file, and another—for leaders."

The new rules spell out not only the right but the duty to appeal for redress of any grievance, or to complain or report about shortcomings, to the very top of the Party. The Theses explain that such an explicit guarantee is needed to frustrate "leading functionaries" who might try to thwart such complaints.

Advancement of personnel strictly on the basis of qualification is guaranteed in the amendments. The theses criticize tendencies to select personnel "on the basis of friendly relations, personal attachment, cronyship and kinship."

The new Rules bar any bureaucratic attitude toward probationary members. They made it obligatory for Party organizations to "help probationers to prepare to join the Party." Following a probationary status of a year the Party organization must take up the question of acceptance or rejection. The amendments also allow the lower Party organization to extend the probationary period for a year if deemed necessary.

THEN THE NEW RULES seek to strengthen the ties of Communists with the non-Party (Continued on Page 5)

LIES, DISTORTIONS: FABRIC OF GOV'T CASE AT FOLEY SQ.

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles on the Foley Square Trial of the 15 Smith Act defendants which will evaluate the government's case which closed Sept. 5. The writer is one of the defendants.

THE GOVERNMENT testimony was marked by a system of deception and distortion throughout. Each of the informers "remembered" what the government wanted them to remember, even as far back as 15 to 20 years ago, but suffered a complete loss of memory on things the FBI wanted them to forget. They manufactured meetings and speeches out of thin air to get in incriminating testimony.

This made-to-order lying was dramatically exposed when the secret report of Matusow to the FBI was compared to the testimony. The report contained not a single reference to the words attributed to Arnold Johnson, Pettis Ferry, George Blake Charney, Alexander Trachtenberg and other defendants.

The biggest lie was that of Louis Budenz, who claimed that any reference to Marxism-Leninism in party documents was advocacy of force and violence. This will be discussed in later articles. The jury received not the Communist Party version but the prosecutors' perversion of Marxism-Leninism.

Arbitrarily selected and isolated passages were read to the

jury from the classical writings of Marxism, particularly those containing phrases or passages about revolution regardless of whether these passages were studied, or how they were interpreted and understood by the schools and classes upon which the informers testified. This travesty on the presentation of books, ideas and views is particularly outrageous in regard to the science of Marxism which, the History of the CPU, one of the chief government exhibits, warned cannot be understood from a study—much less from a single reading of isolated quotations.

At times listening to the quotations, particularly from the History of the CPSU, the defendants did not know whether they were on trial for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. government in 1945-50 or for the revolution against the Czar in 1905 and 1917.

THE PROSECUTION neither understood nor wanted to understand the well known teaching which the defense underscored that Marxism is a living and constantly expanding science, that it is not a collection of dogmas or symbols of faith, but a guide to action, which means that its universally valid theories are applied not mechanically nor dogmatically but always in relation to the specific conditions of each country, etc. (Continued on Page 5)

Chicago Mothers' Plea for Cease-Fire Gets Big Reply

A letter to the Chicago Daily News by a mother of two calling for an end to the shooting in Korea now, and the immediate convening of the big nations to work out a lasting peace, has flooded the letter writer, Mrs. Ann Prosten, with letters of agreement from others.

The letter column of the paper featured Mrs. Prosten's original letter in the Aug. 22 issue with the three column headline:

Mother of Two Asks Chance to Vote for Program to End War in Korea.

The original letter follows: "Thanks are due you for your editorial, 'Remember Korea?' May a mother of two sons make her comment?"

"We remember, with every new report of American casualties. We remember, with every new picture of bombed, burned and tortured victims, military or civilian, American or Korean. We remember—and no politician can make us forget Korea, either now or on election day."

"Neither Ike nor Adlai has given us any reason to believe that the foreign policy of which the 'futile horror' of Korea, as you well describe it, is the sickening symbol, will be reversed should either be elected."

"Are the presidential candidates worried about the 'stay-at-home' voter?

Let them give us a peace program to vote for—and we'll flock to the polls. Nothing less will avail them."

"Let them spell out their program in language we understand: 'An end to the shooting in Korea—now! Agreement to exchange ALL POWs—now! A proclamation of their faith that war is not inevitable, and that they will convene immediate conferences of all the big nations to work out a path to a lasting peace!'"

"Unless they demonstrate in the fashion that they understand the lesson of Korea as we mothers and fathers do, they leave no alternative to patriotic Americans but to seek a new party to register our burning protest vote against Korea, and all it symbolizes!"

"Your paper has pulled the Korean question 'from under rug' where the politicians swept it. Keep it out in the open—help us convince the candidates that there is a way to peace in Korea—and in the world."

ON SEPT. 4, another letter from Mrs. Prosten appeared in the Chicago News with the prominent headline:

MOTHER FINDS AGREEMENT ON PEACE PLAN

This letter follows: "The letters and phone calls I

have received from Daily News readers since you printed my recent plea for a peace program—all in agreement that the shooting in Korea should be stopped at once, and that our leaders call for a conference of the big nations to find a way to peace—far outweigh the gloomy views expressed by your correspondent Henry J. Hyde."

"He decries the 'emotional appeal' of a program which calls for settlement of world problems through negotiation rather than continued killing and bombing. If it has such appeal, it is because it makes common sense to millions of Americans whose patriotism does not permit them to go along like sheep with a disastrous foreign policy which has proved its bankruptcy in Korea."

"It should be clear by now that the Asian peoples will never cease opposing us as long as we insist on cramming down their throats such corrupt and discredited characters as Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee. How many more must die in wars before we accept this fact, and adopt a new approach to achieve peace?"

"We mothers owe it to our children to demand that the men seeking our votes in November offer us such a program now to end the war—or we shall be guilty of betraying their future, as well as the future of our country."

Sen. Flanders Urges Peace Acceptable to N. Korea

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—This city is still buzzing over last week's sensational proposals by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.) for ending the Korean war.

Sen. Flanders described his viewpoint as a "new approach" to the Korean war, and urged that terms be offered which would be advantageous to the three peoples

directly concerned, the Chinese Volunteers, the North Koreans and the South Koreans.

He declared that "to attack them (the North Koreans) as we are doing without offering them the means of escape is unintelligible. To destroy them endlessly without giving them the acceptable peace terms is to plumb the

depths of human iniquity. To those depths have we as members of the United Nations descended?"

The Senator's speech was a guest address at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting on Sept. 12. The meeting also heard a demand from Arthur Henderson, British Labor M.P., that the Peking Government

be recognized as the effective government of China and be given the seat in the United Nations to which it is entitled.

Senator Flanders' proposals were:

- That a neutral zone be established in northwestern Korea to remove China's fear of invasion of Manchuria by or through Korea.

- That acceptable peace terms be offered to North Koreans.

- That North and South Korea be reunited.

- That the United Nations rebuild industries, transportation, housing in the combined north and south.

- That the UN offer the Korean people a free election.

500 SIGN CEASE-FIRE CARDS 1st DAY OF JERSEY PP DRIVE

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—The New Jersey Progressive Party's peace postcard campaign for a prompt end to the Korean war netted 500 signatures by the end of the drive's first day, party spokesmen revealed here today. The stress in the campaign is door-to-door visiting, it was explained.

But a number of experiences in such crowded areas has proved that people are ready to sign for peace. For instance, four distribu-

tors of the peace cards, strolling among the people on Atlantic City's boardwalk got 86 signatures in only a half hour.

In Nutley, N. J., one canvasser had this experience. Responding to the door-bell, the lady of the house exclaimed: "Oh, are you from the Progressive Party? Please come in!" She explained: "I saw your release (announcing the postcard drive) in the Newark News and I said to my sister-in-law, it's about time somebody is doing something." She added: "I was hoping you'd come to my block." She readily signed the plea for a Korean cease-fire now, and took additional cards for neighbors and friends.

Stevenson Says He Won't Send Envoy to Vatican

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Adlai E. Stevenson today, at a press conference in Springfield, Ill., said flatly that if elected President he would not name an ambassador to the Vatican, because he feels that would be "highly incompatible" with the basic American precept of separation of Church and state.

S. Koreans Joining Guerilla Forces, Pearson Reports

The national character of the Korean people's resistance to the Gen. Mark Clark's interventionary forces is attested to in Drew Pearson's syndicated column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round." Pearson reported that even "anti-Communists" among the Koreans living under the South Korean regime of Syngman Rhee "slip off to join the guerilla bands that raid American command posts and supply centers."

In his column appearing in the Daily Mirror of Sept. 12, Pearson cited "alarming reports" of violence by members of Gen. Clark's forces against the people in South Korea. Pearson temporarily abandoned the line of calling all the Korean foes of Washington's intervention "Communists." He wrote that "in some areas, local guerillas, behind our lines, are not so much pro-Communist as anti-American."

He indicated that Koreans, "even including anti-Communists," are joining the guerilla forces as a result of Rhee's order "not to resist" violence by members of the UN forces. Pearson said that a "decided minority" of the latter were guilty of the incidents.

Vote Bay State 50,000 Peace Signature Drive

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The state convention of the Progressive Party voted here yesterday to obtain 50,000 signatures on the party's postcard appeal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois keynoted the all-day convention at John Hancock Hall. Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, addressed the parley. Both also spoke at the mass rally of 1,200 Sunday evening in the same hall, as did Miss Florence H. Luscomb, PP candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Dr. DuBois analyzed in his address the growing power of U. S. corporate wealth. He illustrated the effect of the war economy on the life and standards of the American people, citing the crisis in the schools, etc.

Some 350 delegates, approximately 20 percent of them Negro, attended the convention from 27 party clubs in 35 cities and towns.

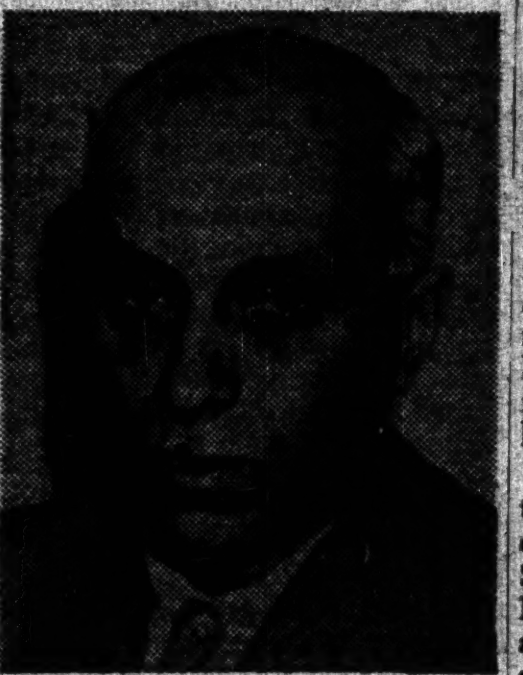
The convention voted to launch a campaign to rid Massachusetts of bias in hiring, with emphasis on the utilities.

It decided also to support a rally in this city Oct. 21 to be addressed by Hallinan, Mrs. Charlotte Bass, his Vice-Presidential running mate, and Paul Robeson.

Nehru's Party Asks Big-Powers Parley

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 15.—The highest policy-making body of the governing party of India, the All-India Congress Committee, yesterday appealed to the great powers to meet in a spirit of friendliness and mutual trust and seek a peace agreement. The ap-

peal, introduced by Prime Minister Nehru, was voted unanimously along with three other resolutions. Two strongly condemned the racist policy of the South African government and expressed sym-



NEHRU

pathy toward the people of Tunisia and North Africa in their struggle for independence. A third called for economic action "to bring about equality of opportunity and progressively reduce disparities in income and property."

The non-recognition of the Peking government by the United Nations came in for sharp criticism. Amidst opinions by many members that the UN had become "an arena of power politics of the two blocs," the view was expressed that India should continue to support the organization in the hope that it would eventually become an effective instrument for forging world peace.

CORRECTION

By error the picture of Mrs. Halois Moorhead Robinson on Page 1 of yesterday's Daily Worker was captioned "Mrs. Moorhead." We regret the error.

SHOWS GOV'T FAILED TO TIE '15' TO 'CONSPIRACY'

By HARRY RAYMOND

John T. McTernan, defense attorney in the Smith Act trial of the New York Communists, charged in federal court yesterday that "logic forbids" the prosecution to impute to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her 14 co-defendants endorsement of the definition by the anti-labor spy, Louis Budenz of Marxism-Leninism as "force and violence."

Statements of Budenz, first of the 10 witnesses called by the government, which rested its case Sept. 5, came under fire during McTernan's opening argument on a series of defense motions to strike from the trial record thousands of pages of FBI-inspired stoolpigeon testimony.

Judge Edward J. Dimock stated at the outset he would deny any defense motion to strike testimony if the motion was based on any grounds except the claim the testimony was not connected with the defendants.

McTernan replied: "It has been repeatedly assured these defendants are not being tried because of membership in the Communist Party. Your honor should prevent transposing membership or position in the Communist Party into the conspiracy."

Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks argued that testimony of the prosecution stoolpigeons would be shown to be connected with the 15 defendants on the theory that the government has already proved the existence of a "conspiracy."

RESERVES DECISION

Marks asked the judge to rule in advance that the "conspiracy" had been proved. But Judge Dimock reserved decision and asked

McTernan to proceed with his arguments.

McTernan stated there was a "shocking lack of evidence" dealing with the defendants between 1945 and 1951, the period of the so-called "conspiracy."

"The government is trying to prove a conspiracy by showing the end of an alleged conspiracy," the lawyer argued. "Without proof of the conspiracy the prosecution here is an invasion of our Constitution and free government."

Budenz' story that defendants Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Alexander Trachtenberg and Miss Flynn were in Earl Browder's office in 1944 where they allegedly heard Browder outline his plans to dissolve the Communist Party, McTernan said, was no proof of conspiracy. The lawyer pointed out there was no evidence that the office gathering was an official meeting, or that any of the four defendants said or did anything.

The judge interjected to place additional strictures on the defense argument. He said he would hear argument only on matters on which he had previously not ruled.

TESTIMONY ANALYZED

McTernan proceeded with a detailed analysis of the Budenz testimony. The attorney showed that:

- The informer's story of the 1944 Communist national committee meeting was not directly connected with a single defendant. There was no evidence any of the 15 attended the meeting.

- The Budenz story of an alleged letter from Joseph Starobin, Daily Worker correspondent at the 1945 San Francisco United Nations meeting, allegedly quoting D. Z. Manuilsky, Ukrainian Foreign Minister, as giving "advice" to U. S. Communists, was likewise shown to be not connected with any defendant.

DUCLOS ARTICLE

- No defendant was shown connected with the writing or publication of an article by Jacques Duclos, French Communist leader, criticizing Browder's "notorious revision of Marxism."

- Nothing in the Duclos article "could be construed as advocating violent overthrow of the U. S. government," McTernan said. "It (the article) attacks the trusts as breeders of war. But even if it advocated overthrow of the trusts, that would not support the charge in the indictment because the trusts are not yet the government of the United States."

Judge Dimock remarked he didn't believe he "could consider defense arguments on the Duclos article because Budenz' testimony concerning it was 'not properly' objected to when it was brought up."

• The Communist national

UE Officers Say Pro-War Policy Blocks Decent Living Standard

By CARL HIRSCH

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—The main roadblock to a decent standard of living and security for the American people is the pro-war policy of Washington, the officers of the United Electrical Workers reported today to the 825 delegates meeting here in the union's national convention.

The officers' report called for action by the people to bring about peace.

UE president Albert J. Fitzgerald opened the convention with a scorching condemnation of the Republican and Democratic parties and a plea to all of labor to help form "a political party that working people can support."

He stated that working people

succumbed to the lesser-evil theory in 1948 because they wanted to get rid of Taft-Hartleyism, witch-hunts, discrimination and a declining standard of living.

"Today," Fitzgerald declared, "we are mad, burning and boiling because additional things are being taken away from us."

He declared that there is "no possible hope for the working man in the Republican Party," adding

"a liberal front chosen in the back room and giving us the same empty promises."

The UE president called for independent political action in this election wherever that is possible and for the formation of a new party "to make certain we are not in the same boat four years from now."

Fitzgerald's depiction of the UE today as "a live, aggressive, growing organization" was underscored by the officers' report which showed representation of 313,500 workers in 1,053 shops, including the organization of 47,000 additional workers in the past year.

The main focus of the afternoon session today was on the 30,000 UE workers on strike at eight International Harvester plants.

The officers' report stressed "the fact that within the past year the earnest desire and yearning of the people for peace is becoming more and more apparent."

"The underlying obstacle to the people's way in their march to a decent standard of living and security is the current pro-war policy of the administration in power," the officers stated.

"The people want peace and the people need peace. We must drive

(Continued on Page 9)

Press Roundup

THE TIMES comes up with two crude pieces of news-fakery. The first is a front-page report on the United Nations report about the state of European economy. The Times pretends that it is "Europe" in its entirety which, the UN says, is undergoing a deep economic crisis. But the point of the UN report, of course, is deliberately distorted by the Times. Not until one gets to the very end does the Times confess that the UN reports that Western European economy has been "slowing down" while that of the People's Democracies has "expanded rapidly." A similar fraud is perpetrated in the headline: "West Berlin Trucking Strike Is Called to Fight Red Delays." It's not a strike at all, as the story makes clear, but a move by West Berlin's big trucking companies to halt traffic and bar East Berlin food from reaching West Berlin's hungry citizens.

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson says underworld figure Frank Costello "has not been deported because he has friends in high places." Pearson names as frequenters of parties thrown by Costello's "Washington lobbyist, Murry Olf," the following Congressmen: "Reps. Morrison of La.; Rabaut of Mich.; Willis of La.; Murphy of Staten Island, N. Y.; Gorski of Buffalo, N. Y. and Welch of Mo." And on another page, Victor Riesel extends the gangster theory of U.S. politics to the world arena by announcing that "the Soviet leaders . . . must be destroyed."

THE NEWS orders six nations of Western Europe to unite at once. The News even has the new nations' name picked out, "the United States of Western Europe." What? Let them pick their own name out? What are you, a Communist or something? The fact that the peoples of these six countries may want to retain their nationhood means nothing to the News.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM happily announces that "Ike and Bob" are now a "team."

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN's Bob Considine explains how our country was "mortally exposed" to "atomic attacks" by Russia recently, when a tornado wrecked \$48 million worth of B-36 bombers at the Carswell, Tex. air force base. Of course, Considine, who has Russia already in an "oblique war" against us, doesn't attempt to explain why Russia forewent this opportunity to "attack." But honest and sober Americans reading his "scare" twaddle will realize that the only possible reason the Russians ignore such "opportunities" is because they have never intended, do not ever intend to attack the U. S., or anyone else.—R. F.



Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Some Notes on the Mine-Mill Convention

LOOKING THROUGH my note-book on the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers convention that ended here last weekend, I find many items that shouldn't get lost:

This union, which in its earlier days was known as the Western Federation of Miners, with "Big" Bill Haywood once its leader, is one of the few that still holds REAL conventions—gatherings that are democratic and don't come together just to rubber-stamp cut-and-dried propositions.

The delegates were still "old-fashioned" enough to insist on saying their piece, and scores of them did, and on still respecting the old slogan stretched across the backdrop on the platform—that "an injury to one is an injury to all." The committees actually worked and thrashed out the issues.

The memory of Joe Hill, the martyr of the metal miners hanged by the copper bosses during World War I, was proudly recalled by many speakers. Hanging along the wall panels of the convention hall in Governor Clinton Hotel, were drawings about 10-feet long each, illustrating several lines of that immortal song of Earl Robinson's which begins "I Dreamed I Saw Joe Hill Last Night." It showed how Mine-Mill carries on Joe Hill's fight on every front.

Robinson was part of the convention every day. Viewed by Mine-Mill as its own son, the famed singer and composer entertained between sessions and during sessions. He took the 250 delegates, mostly from Rockies and South, by storm. He expressed in song just what all of them thought and felt.

MINE-MILL'S delegates were more "human" than almost any I have met in conventions of labor. They have not succumbed to the recent bureaucratizing trend that has made most labor conventions gatherings of staff and other full-time people. They retain and reflect the rank and file spirit back home.

It was quite an experience for these miners and smeltermen from distant sagebrush, mountain or southern areas, many of them hamlets, to come to New York. But it was no less an education to many New York unionists to come in contact with and entertain the visitors, and feel the spirit of men and women who still retain the militancy, enthusiasm, freshness and spirit of solidarity of that history-famed Western Federation of Miners.

The large number of Negro delegates, many of them from Alabama's 15 locals of Mine-Mill, played a very big and active role in the convention. No

union I know of can match the high level of Negro-white brotherhood in Mine-Mill. The Negro delegates stressed that repeatedly. It is a brotherhood steeped in very tense struggles—like those in the Bessemer area where both white and Negro Mine-Mill members must mutually defend themselves against Klan elements.

THE FIGHT on McCarran-ism dominated the convention's attention. All delegates sense that the McCarran committee's move against the union is the most serious effort yet made to corrupt and divide this union that has been holding out so well against reaction—and setting the pace on wage raises at the same time.

Franco's Nevada friend got one small sample of what he can expect. A week before the convention, McCarran's candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination was beaten. Mine-Mill's Nevada members and friends cast more votes for anti-McCarran victor than the margin of the victory.

Five delegates representing the fighting Empire Zinc local in Bayard, N. M., didn't show up. They were among the six who had to begin their six-month jail sentences imposed by an injunction judge, for their part in the historic strike of 15 months. The convention wired them greetings. Frequent mention was heard of the great part the women folk of the strikers had in taking up the fight and filling the jails, when the men were enjoined.

Some delegates of Canada's locals didn't show up. They were too "subversive" for our immigration men on the border. The delegates had to hear the report of Nels Thibault, board member of Canada, on a recording sent over.

Letters from Readers

Readers Pay Tribute to Work of John Kelly

New York, Sept. 12.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The passing away of John Kelly is a heavy loss to the people who learned so much from his teachings. The working people will never forget you, John. We pledge to carry on until peace and socialism are here to stay.

BERNARD KAY.

New York, Sept. 13.

Editor, Daily Worker:

There must be many thousands who mourn deeply with me the loss of a great and good American, John Kelly. This unassuming hero of the working class never got, or was interested in, publicity for his work. But day after day he was speaking to hundreds and hundreds of people, answering questions with wit and patience, selling literature, never arrogant in his great knowledge and understanding of so many things but always ready to talk to anyone so long as they were sincere. No workers to him were beyond reach of the truth.

His family should know that this tall and eloquent Yankee from New England will be remembered always by anyone who ever had contact with him or heard him winning people for truth. Who can calculate how many seeds he left behind, the fruit of which will weigh for peace and socialism.

D. L.

USSR Rules

(Continued from Page 4)

masses. Under the Rules Party members cannot dictate to the masses, they must guide, educate and set a personal example for emulation. Hence the Rules state it is the duty of the Party members:

"Daily to strengthen contact with the masses, promptly to respond to the requirements and needs of the working people, to explain to the non-Party masses the essence of the policy and decisions of the Party, being mindful that the source of our Party's strength and invincibility is its close and unbreakable ties with the people."

Do the proposed amendments establish the "rule" of the Party, or rather, as the capitalist press would have it, the dictatorship of the top leaders of the Party? On the contrary, Party members, even more strictly than others, are obliged to obey the laws of the Soviet land. These laws provide for popular government on a local, Republic and All-Union basis.

Does the Party dictate to the country? It does not and cannot. Power resides in the people as a whole—workers, farmers and the working intelligentsia. The new Party Rules strengthen inner-Party democracy and simultaneously enhance the democratic operations of the Soviet system as a whole. This is why the Communist Party and its leader Joseph Stalin enjoys the prestige they do throughout the USSR.

Finally, the amazingly wide and untrammelled discussion on the Party Rules and the proposed Five Year Plan now going on are proof of the democratic nature of the proposals. In a future article we'll describe how this discussion goes on.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

GENERAL EISENHOWER must consider it pretty campaign material. Over and over again he has cited the study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which reveals that in 1950 the average city family spent \$400 more than it received.

Some one might point out to the general that the reason American families are going into debt is mainly the war policies of the government which are supported by both Republicans and Democrats. These policies have not only raised prices and rents and frozen wages. They have also boosted taxes until they are an intolerable burden on the wages of the wage earners, small farmers and small business men.

Proposals for tax relief have been made by trade unions, notably by the UE which has urged Congress to take the basic cost of living budget (around \$4,500 for a family of four) and exempt from taxes any family receiving less than that.

So far neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson has indicated any enthusiasm for the proposal. In fact neither has even discussed the tax issue as it affected the lower-income brackets.

If they get around to dealing with the matter before Nov. 4, I hope they will take into consideration that the take-home pay of the average worker now is 5.4 percent less (in real dollars) than it was in 1944. It is because of high taxes and high prices that the worker and his family have been eafing up their savings.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD's study of family savings showed that from July 1947

Workers in Debt Should Be Exempt from Taxes

to early 1950, the average savings of skilled and semi-skilled workers dropped from \$400 to \$150. The average savings of the unskilled worker dropped from \$50 to zero. In 1950, 60 percent of the families with \$1,000 a year incomes had no savings; 44 percent of the \$1,000-\$3,000 families had no savings.

Corporations and business concerns which spent more than they received ("go into the red" as they say) are permitted on such a showing to escape taxes. And if in the following year they make a good profit, they can add their profits for one year with their losses for the other, and as a result pay less taxes or no taxes.

Progressive tax proposals have included the suggestion that individuals as well as corporations be permitted the advantages of this system, the so-called "carry back and carry forward" plan. Perhaps Eisenhower and/or Stevenson might consider this, too, when they get around to discussing some of the real problems of the people.

I have however, an additional suggestion for them. If Eisenhower is truly concerned about the workers who have gone into debt because their income didn't stretch far enough to pay for their cost of living, why doesn't he come out in favor of a plan which would rebate federal income taxes to such families in the amount of their debts?

Fantastic, is it? Well, if it is good for the corporations, why isn't it good for the average workingclass family?

WHEN A WEALTHY individual, whether he be a company executive, a politician or a gangster, fails to pay the federal income taxes charged against him, he makes a deal with the Bureau of Internal Revenue to settle at only a fraction of the total bill. Records of such settlements were made public Sept. 11 as a result of Congressional pressure and they reveal some shocking things.

Jacob (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, once pay-off man for the Capone mob, owed \$800,000 and settled for \$100,000 in 1942.

J. W. Barnett of Mississippi owed \$59,239 and settled for \$3,000.

William D. Boyle of Kansas City, a Pendergast politician, paid only \$135,000 to settle a tax claim of \$687,000.

Because of the withholding tax, which deducts the federal income tax weekly from the employee's paycheck, the wage worker cannot enjoy the privilege of owing taxes to the government. He can't even exercise the traditional American right of arguing with the tax collector. That is now a right reserved to the corporations, the political machine boys, business men and gangsters.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
 How Soviet Democracy Works

Daily Worker

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W. EUROPE'S SLUMP AND US

AN ECONOMIC SLUMP is gathering fast over West Europe. Now the UN itself admits it. It is no secret what is causing this slump to develop fast. Aside from the basic social causes—the private ownership of the industries and the resultant planlessness—the immediate cause is the armaments burden on the one hand, and the Washington-imposed policy of strangling world trade. Most of the Marshall Plan "aid" has been guns.

We Americans had better start paying some attention to this growing West European slump, for it is meshed directly with what is going to happen in the U. S. A. in the near future.

Up to now, our economy has been "propped up" as the economists say, with 50 billion dollars a year boondoggling known as "defense." America's schools, houses, roads, etc., are just a fraction of the total building; it is the guns that are getting the lion's share. But how long can this keep up? A year, maybe? A year and a half? Even Washington is not sure any more that it can drain the national wealth this way much longer for useless junk that piles up and rots—unless the war-makers can keep the blood flowing.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED to West Europe is simple. Through the Marshall Plan, Washington forced it to become a Wall Street controlled market; but Washington forbids its "allies" either to trade with their natural markets in the East. The result is that unsold goods are piling up all over West Europe. German steel and coal are ousting the British. Japanese textiles are menacing Britain's Asian markets. Trade rivalries are becoming acute.

In plain English, the hate-Russia line of the Washington leadership, is artificially hastening Europe's economic depression. This can only hasten our own. In fact, even the most cheery of the economists, Dr. Leo Barnes, chief economist for Prentice-Hall Inc., feels that "business is operating close to the top of the boom . . . some cyclical downturn can hardly be avoided late in 1953 and in 1954." (New York Herald Tribune, Sept. 14).

Armaments is no answer to the problem of fighting an economic recession. West Europe proves that now. We have been living off Europe's crisis; but the fat is not endless. Without East-West trade which we could have in billions of dollars if we took it, this country is on the same path we forced in West Europe.

The CIO has already warned of this depression possibility.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union has worked out a plan for peacetime building and for East-West trade and help stave off a depression.

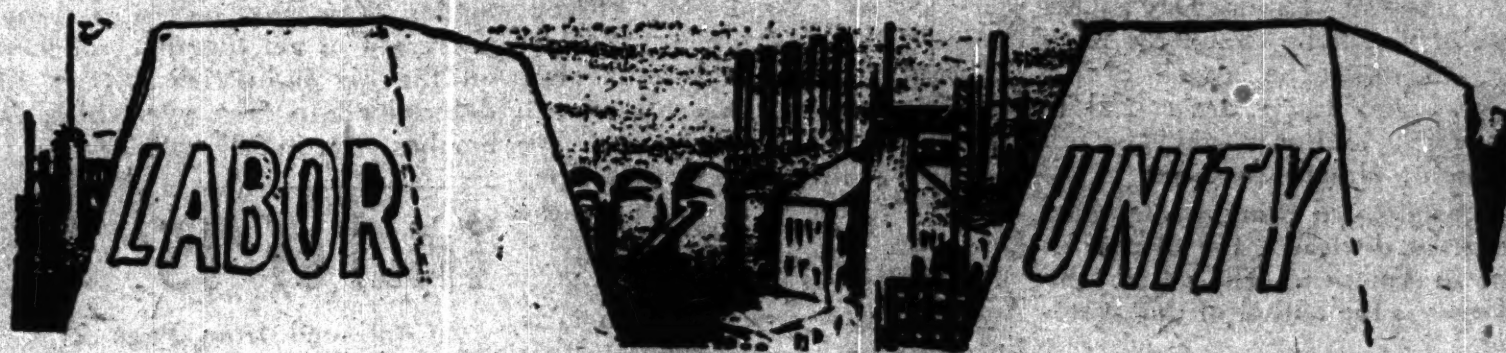
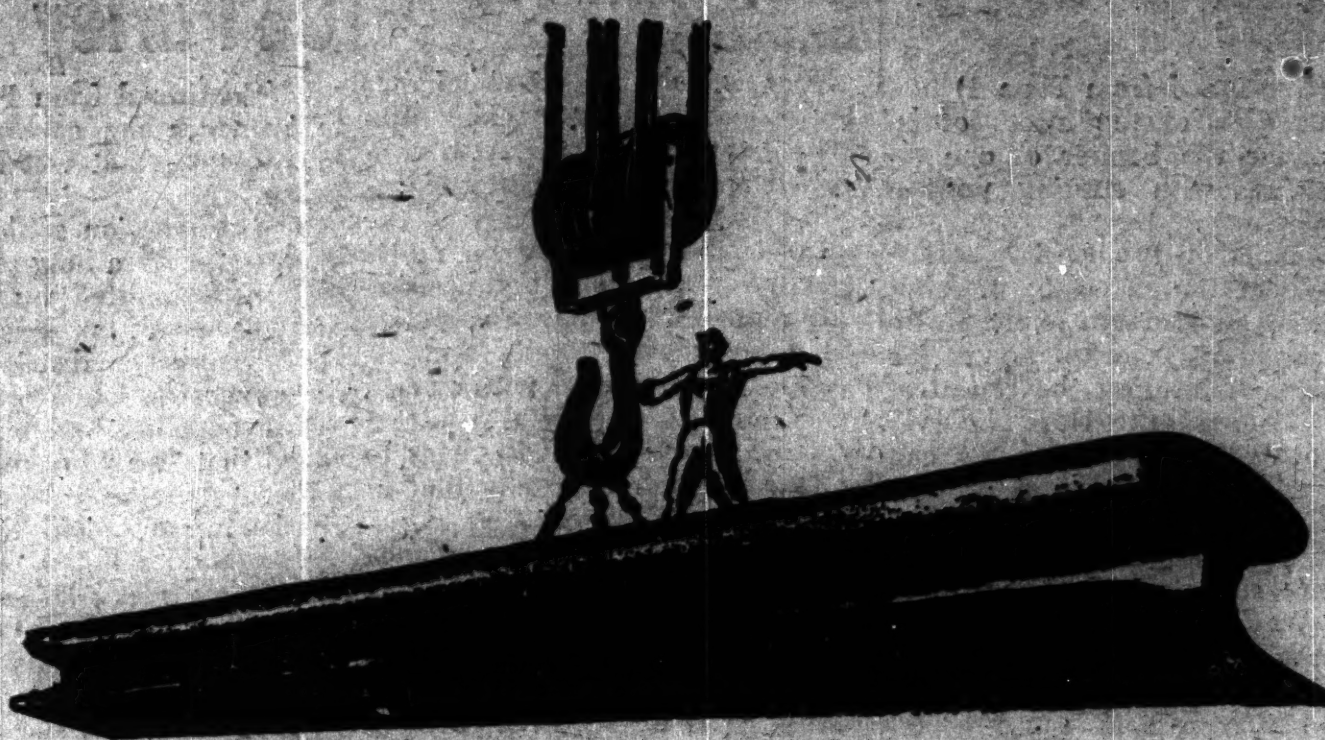
THE ANSWER TO the depression which is looming is political. There must be a change of foreign policy in Washington. This is, in fact, the biggest election issue there is—to get peace in Korea, to sit down with the Soviet Union and China for our common benefit to work out billions of dollars in American-Soviet-Chinese trade.

Neither Stevenson nor Eisenhower offers the slightest hope for an end to the strangulation of East-West trade. Only the Progressive Party ticket proposes it. Yet the world is yearning for some such action. Yesterday's plea by the India Congress Party of Nehru for a Big Power peace conference now is a straw in the wind.

It is up to the voters to insist that their candidates take a stand for peace in Korea with the prisoner-of-war issue settled later so we can build up East-West trade. The non-Marshall Plan countries are soaring. They are tremendous customers. They want peaceful co-existence and trade. Why not meet them half way?

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



Lies and Distortion: Fabric Of Gov't Case at Foley Square

(Continued from Page 2)

According to time and circumstance, and in the light of new experience, new knowledge and new teachings. Hence, if one wants to know precisely what the party taught on Marxism-Leninism as applied in practice to the US in the period of the indictment, he must examine the policy documents and articles of the party in that period. This was the material to read to the jury if the government wanted to know the truth!

Every feature of government testimony was permeated by deception and distortion. The simplest acts of party life were invested with an air of mystery, hush-hush details and suspicions. So simple a thing as preparing a class consumed page after page of testimony in order to create the atmosphere of secrecy and leave the inference of conspiracy.

The fact that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in West Virginia addressed a Party meeting as "comrades" and a miners' meeting as "brothers and sisters"—a normal practice—was seriously gone into by the witness Lautner, apparently as evidence of alleged double dealing.

The brief remarks of Comrade Flynn at a 1945 pre-convention district committee discussion in Ohio, which counseled careful study of the National Committee Draft Resolution was cited by Cummings apparently as proof of the nationwide conspiracy and as "instructions" to the alleged local conspirators!

THE CONCENTRATION of the party on the working class and industry, natural for a working class party, was twisted by all witnesses into preparation for sabotage and revolution.

Younglove, for example, reported that Otto Wangerin of Chicago spoke on railroad concentration in 1946 to a St. Louis meeting and allegedly quoted Lenin that no revolution is possible without winning the railroad workers. This was followed by his testimony that immediately thereafter leaflets were distributed around the railroad shops, copies of which he sent to the FBI.

The defense exploded this fakery by insisting that the government produce the leaflets, which it claimed it did not have. Faced with the further demand that it produce the stoolpigeon's report

of the leaflets, it agreed under this pressure to stipulate to the jury, which was done, that the leaflets contained only demands for the improvements of wages and working conditions of the railroad workers. And so down the line on other phases of party life and work.

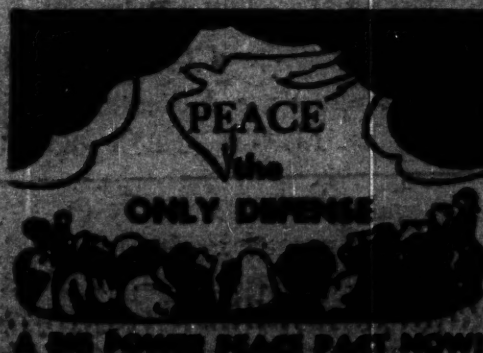
Highly sensational and prejudicial stories were admitted as testimony by the court, such as the weird and fantastic concoction by Lautner of a grilling he said he received in a Cleveland cellar at the hands of Communists—testimony which was banned in both the Maryland and California trials. Worse still was the admission of the claptrap of Younglove that a "personal representative" of Stalin was reported by Ralph Shaw, chairman of the National CP as attending a Communist Party National Committee meeting in 1946, and that the representative warned of the imminence of war.

Unfortunately for the government, as the defense then pointed out in cross examination, at the very time this faked incident was said to have occurred Stalin himself, in an interview with a British correspondent which was prominently displayed by the U.S. and world press, made his famous statement that war was not imminent. The Daily Worker on Sept. 25, 1946, headlined the story, front page, in big type: "Stalin Sees Long Peace Possible; Hits War Threat."

FINALLY, the government did not limit its testimony to the period of the alleged crime, the years 1945-50. It reached back 25 and 30 years for its evidence, just as it put on trial books circulating for a hundred years.

Budenz invented meetings way back in the year 1935, and with remarkable clarity remembered the precise words used by Bitelman and Trachtenberg and others.

Rosser told of an alleged



speech by Pettis Perry in 1934. Lautner testified about a school he attended in 1930.

This and other testimony relating to earlier periods were admitted on the theory that it contained some evidence of "intent" of the accused defendants.

LET US BRIEFLY consider the important legal matter of intent. One of the things the prosecution must prove is that the defendants entered the alleged conspiracy with the intent of forcefully overthrowing the U.S. government "as soon as circumstances permit." This arises out of the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the Communist Eleven.

In that pro-fascist decision, the Court scrapped the "clear and present danger" doctrine which held that there must be shown an actual danger of overthrow before free speech can be restricted. This doctrine, was itself a reactionary retreat from the full freedom allowed by the Constitution, but still permitted a degree of free speech.

In place of this doctrine the Supreme Court substituted the tricky formulae that mere intent to commit a crime at some indefinite time—"as soon as circumstances permit," is sufficient to prosecute. This ruling virtually outlawed free speech for the Communists and established the legal basis for repression of free speech for all. It puts into operation the Hitler theory of preventive arrest—further embodied in the McCarran concentration camp law.

But even taking this decision at face value, how can what was said in 1930 or 1935 be proof of intent formed in 1945, as the Government charges, to commit a crime—in some vague and speculative future? The fact that these ancient lies—mostly of sensational character—were admitted solely against individual defendants does not alter anything. They did the job of helping to create the desired atmosphere of suspicion and conspiracy.

Moreover, is it reasonable to think that a jury will view the intentions of one defendant separate from the others—in a case in which the accused hold the same political and theoretical views?

(Next article: Analysis of These Examination—Budenz.)

Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)
consolidation of the forces of labor under the banner of one organization, with ensuing unification of policy.

"Time is of utmost importance in view of the necessity of labor exercising its strength in the forthcoming national election and of the necessity of insuring the repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley slave law. In our judgment the task can easily be completed and become effective by Oct. 15.

"Millions of workers in American industry will join the United Mine Workers in urging immediate action on this proposal by the delegates of your convention now in session in New York."

Green, keynoting the AFL convention, launched an attack upon Lewis' recent Labor Day statement in which he called for labor unity to meet the attack of big business and force the repeal of Taft-Hartley. After reading the full statement, Green went on:

"Who do you think wrote that? The great disrupter, the divider of labor in America. The great John L. Lewis is the author of that statement."

Sarcastically Green added he was glad Lewis reached the "point in life where he realizes unity is an essential qualification to the success of labor."

Green then proceeded to repeat his annual plea to the miners and CIO to "come back to the house of labor."

He made no attempt to reply to the frequent proposals of the CIO, the United Mine Workers and of late by the AFL's own powerful International Association of Machinists for united action on the immediate common problems facing labor on the political and economic front. He simply restated the old cry of AFL conventions since 1937 that only affiliation of all unions with the AFL can bring about the desired unity.

"Ever since they left us we have extended the hand of welcome to come back home—back home—back where?" said Green raising his voice to a high pitch. "Back home to the House of Labor. And what is the House of Labor? It is the American Federation of Labor and it will always be that."

He went on to add: "Our appeal is still there," and invited Lewis to "come back."

Only a few minutes earlier in his speech to the 852 delegates representing 8,098,000 members, Green said the failure to get the "obnoxious, dirty Taft-Hartley Law repealed" was a "keen, bitter disappointment that touches and moves the hearts and the souls of every worker in America."

He said the AFL will "concentrate and mobilize" every ounce of its strength for repeal of the law and added "it is the outstanding task of the organized labor movement at the present time."

Prior to the opening of the convention Green predicted that the convention would endorse a candidate for President on the basis of his position on Taft-Hartley, and left no doubt that it would be Stevenson.

In a TV broadcast yesterday afternoon, George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, also said the endorsement would be based on the one issue—Taft-Hartley.

Green pointed to a new rise in the cost of living, with economic experts predicting a continuation of the rise. He noted statistics showing a rise in the average modest family budget by \$171 last year, and a total \$561 since the Korea war broke out.

Green also noted an average annual rise in labor productivity by 5 percent, more than double the "normal" annual rise. After itemizing

Lewis' Labor Day Statement

Here is John L. Lewis' Labor Day statement, in part, which William Green read to the AFL convention and attacked yesterday:

"But the men and women of the ranks of labor cry aloud for unity. They seek a strong organization with singleness of purpose, policy and action. Their hopes and aspirations are answered with cynical words and viewed with suspicion by those whose policy it seems to be to seek their own salvation at the expense of others.

"The spectacle of the segments of organized labor in America heaving and shoving in all directions—or in no direction—gives aid and comfort to those who would destroy us and institute their own, modern version of serfdom.

"For five years now they have made of us second class citizens through the instrument of their iniquitous Taft Slave Statute. They have stopped our natural growth and expansion. We are weak. We are disarmed. Like wolves, they are now ready to move in for the kill.

"The United Mine Workers of America never has ceased to raise the warning cry. We reiterate that call now. We have no choice but to capitulate or fight back. We cannot fight back effectively without unity and singleness of purpose. America's coal mine workers, the shock troops of organized labor, stand ready, willing and able to lend their time, resources, abilities and experience to the end that that goal may be attained.

"What is the answer. It is up to the leaders of labor. The time to stop uttering words of fear and to act in unison is upon us."

ing numerous legislative points in defense of or to advance labor, Green suddenly let go his attack on Lewis.

Both Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor Vincent Impellitteri took advantage of their greeting speeches to the delegates to tell them that endorsements don't mean votes for candidates.

Noting that an endorsement of Stevenson by the AFL is taken for granted, Dewey said the last time the AFL gave such an endorsement, to the elder Robert LaFollette in 1924, "the candidate didn't do so well. (LaFollette drew nearly 5,000,000 votes on a third party ticket.) Dewey also noted that each time he ran for the governorship he was reelected despite official labor endorsement for his opponents.

The governor spoke in a jocular tone, stressing at the same time that he has had fine relations with the AFL's leaders in the state.

The Mayor seized the opportunity to hand out bountiful praise to Martin Lacey, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, who as temporary chairman, introduced him. Impellitteri also noted that Lacey was one of the "few" labor leaders who endorsed him in 1950. He boasted of election despite the official opposition of labor.

Cardinal Spellman gave the invocation.

The parley did no more yesterday than organize itself and its committees, with no session in the afternoon. Only a morning session will be held today, with speeches to be delivered by Verell Harman, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin and Social Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Gen. Eisenhower will address the delegates at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Gov. Stevenson will speak next Monday.

UE Parley

(Continued from Page 3)
to influence the course of events in a manner that will bring about peace."

The convention settled down to work today on a long series of resolutions submitted by the locals. Sterling Neal, president of the Ohio-Kentucky district, foresaw differences on many of the resolutions in opening the convention but urged that "we work out these differences here and leave the convention more united than ever."

Fitzgerald pointed out that the UE today was "larger by thousands than we were three years ago," at the last convention held in this city.

He appealed for the unity of the American labor movement, "because there's a common enemy bigger than any one of us and we've got to get together and take on the big industrialists who are determined to take everything labor has won in 20 years."

Trial of '15'

(Continued from Page 2)
board draft resolution of 1945, identified by Budenz, was connected only with defendant Flynn. There is nothing in the context of the resolution advocating anything proscribed by the Smith Act.

• Although Budenz said defendants Lannon, Bittelman, Trachtenberg, Jerome, Canner, Weinstein, Flynn and Johnson were present at the 1945 national committee meeting which adopted a resolution assailing Browder's resolution, there is nothing in the resolution proscribed by the Smith Act.

• Budenz and the FBI spy John Lautner identified defendants Canner, Flynn, Weinstein, Trachtenberg, Jerome, Jones, Lannon and Mindel as being present at the 1945 convention that reconstituted the Communist Party. But there was no evidence that any reports, discussion or documents approved at that convention voiced any advocacy or teaching of force and violence.

NO "AESOPIAN" WORDS

McTernan argued that there was no showing that any defendant, officer or member of the Communist Party ever subscribed to Budenz's fabrication that the party's constitution was written in "Aesopian language" and was "window dressing."

The lawyer said that "logic forbids" imputing to any of the defendants Budenz's definition of Marxism-Leninism as "force and violence," a meaning "which Budenz got from God knows where."

"There is no basis but arbitrariness to impute this sinister meaning to these defendants," McTernan told the court.

Judge Dimock interrupted McTernan's line of discussion with a demand to hear argument on the prosecution's theory that the defendants can be shown guilty of violating the Smith Act through a showing that they adopted an alleged plan of the 11 national Communist leaders, convicted in the 1949 trial.

"That question of the conspiracy charged in this case must be litigated in this case," McTernan declared. "It is the burden of the government to show the conspiracy by evidence in this case and not by depending on the Dennis case. We can't take the verdict in the Dennis case as proof in this case."

McTernan stated that if the government relies on the theory that

the 15 defendants are co-conspirators with the convicted 11 national party leaders it must first introduce evidence here to show the 11 generated a conspiracy. Then, the lawyer pointed out, the government would have to show there was an actual manipulation and control of the 15 defendants in this case by the 11 defendants in the Dennis case.

"The facts in this case do not show establishment of dominion or control of defendants in this case by the 11 defendants in the Dennis case," McTernan added.

Argument on the defense motions are scheduled to continue 10:30 a.m. today in federal court-house, Foley Square.

Ship Owners

(Continued from Page 1)
of the action.

Dockers News, influential rank-and-file newspaper yesterday urged a vote against the "arbitration sellout." The latest offer of the employers is an 8½-cent hourly raise compared to the union committee's "final" demand for a 50-cent hourly raise plus double time for overtime.

The wage scale committee quickly parted down its ten original demands to these two after the employers announced that it would not negotiate on anything but wages. The original ten demands were part of the program which Dockers News and rank-and-file had been plugging for months. In addition to the hourly raise the demands featured a \$100 monthly pension plus social security, now received by West Coast dockers, improved welfare and vacation plans.

The shipowners, organized in the New York Shipping Association have based their 8½-cent offer on what they claim are Wage Stabilization Board regulations. Stipulations contained in the arbitration offer would further hamstring the longshoremen in their effort to gain conditions prevalent on the West Coast.

The offer provides that the arbitration award would not become final until approved by the WSB. It would also require a pledge not to strike and to abide by the final WSB position.

Dockers News warned yesterday that the proposal was a "sell-out trap" and termed it "a heads they win, tails we lose proposition." It pointed out that other unions, notably the steel workers, coal miners and West Coast longshoremen, have refused to be bound by WSB ceilings and made

U.S. Bombers Raid Town at China Border

Gen. Mark Clark's bombers yesterday threw explosives on Antung, a town at the mouth of the Yalu River on the Manchurian border.

Navy bombers from the carriers Princeton and Bon Homme Richard were also reported to have carried out a second attack in two days on the town of Hoeryong in the northeast corner of Korea, 40 miles from the Soviet Siberian border.

advances as a result. The paper has called for a return to the original ten demands and has urged the union leaders "to show by their actions that they keep faith with the membership. Take steps now to organize the full strength of the membership on every pier, in every local, and in every port behind action to fight to win now!"

Its program for action listed special membership meetings, port-wide rallies and the adding of more working Negro and white longshoremen to the wage scale committee.

Another longshore paper, The New Deal, which made its first appearance on the docks about two months ago, also rapped the arbitration scheme. It proposed, however, that the wage scale committee should not agree to arbitration until the employers offered at least 15 cents. In the meantime, it urged strike preparations up and down the east coast.

The New Deal is a paper sponsored by a number of local union officials and it is backing Thomas "Teddy" Gleason who was fired from the international payroll by Ryan after the last strike.



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A wonderful SALE on imported linens from Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium. At low prices. A wide selection of tablecloths in all sizes, and colors, sets, dish towels, and pillow cases.

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Our deepest sympathy to
GEORGE GRAVES
We mourn with you the loss of your beloved wife and comrade
CORINNE GRAVES
In her name we dedicate ourselves anew to the struggle for
PEACE, FREEDOM and SOCIALISM
Funeral Services Wed., Sept. 17, 8 P.M.
Armswood Funeral Chapel,
101-04 Northern Blvd., Corona, L. I.
Private invited
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For SEYMOUR
A Very Happy Birthday
—ESTHER

TV-Radio, Crime and Horror Prepare U.S. Youth for War

By DAVID PLATT

Television's crime — and horror programs are endangering the health of the nation's children, the Journal of the American Medical Association said editorially the other day.

The Journal cited the survey made recently by TV Magazine which showed that in one week Los Angeles stations carried 852 major crime incidents, in addition to innumerable bar-room brawls, sluggings and assaults and other "minor" acts of violence.

Seventy-five percent of the crime deluge was on programs for children.

The editorial pointed to a study made by Dr. M. I. Preston a few years ago on the effects of movie-horror and radio crime shows for children.

Dr. Preston examined a group of 153 children who were regular attendants at horror movies and radio shows.

The examination revealed increased nervousness in 76 percent of the children; 85 percent suffered from sleeping disturbances; fears were increased five-fold in 94 percent; and 51 percent were found to be nail-biters.

Dr. Preston found that up to the age of 12, common reactions after a steady diet of horror, included "retiring to the mother's bed for comfort and reassurance, screaming, pulling the bedcovers over the head, burying the head under a pillow, or diving under the covers—there to spend an uneasy night plagued by vivid recollections." The children also suffered from lack of appetite, scholastic difficulties and increased irritability.

The Medical Journal said there is more to the problem than the proposal made by one congressman, who replied to the demand of an angry mother that he do something about television by declaring, "Did you ever think of turning the damned thing off?"

Last summer, Variety magazine reported that radio and television stations all over the country were being flooded with protests against sadistic TV shows. The protests were mainly from irate parents worried about the effect of such shows upon their kids.

Evidently the protests were not strong enough because the TV picture today is worse than ever.

One aspect of the TV crime shocker not touched upon in the AMA Journal's editorial is the conscious role of TV in brutalizing and preparing young people for war.

There was an awareness of this danger in Variety's article (of last year). The article quoted educators who sided with the parents against the broadcasting stations. These authorities drew a parallel between the bloodthirsty and degrading TV thrillers and the brute culture that sprang from Hitler fascism. They pointed out that the German people were "gradually conditioned to the acceptance of brutality by its constant introduction into literature, movies and theatre." They argued that "as each and every suspense and horror story on TV becomes more blood-thirsty, as murders increase in number and border on the maniacal, the viewer gradually accepts these aberrations."

Their conclusions were that "an adolescent, or for that matter an adult, whose daily television fare is eye-gouging, depraved murders . . . will not be so easily shocked or likely to protest the brutalities of war."

Despite the large number of protests they are getting, the TV networks cite the ascendancy of crime programs as proof that this is what the public wants.

Does the ascendancy of taxes and war profits to a record high mean that taxes and war is what the public wants?



Progressive American Writers Widely Read in Soviet Union

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

PROGRESSIVE American writing is commanding greater attention in the Soviet Union than ever before. Lloyd Brown's novel "Iron City" has just appeared in the Leningrad literary magazine "Zvezda" (The Star).

James Allen's "Atomic Imperialism" has been reviewed very favorably in both the newspaper "Pravda" and the magazine "Bolshevik." It is now being translated into Russian. The reviewer in "Bolshevik," V. Morev, notes that Allen is well known to Soviet readers through his books "World Monopoly and Peace" and "Atomic Energy and Society" both of which had a good sale in Russian translation. Morev writes:

"James Allen's book 'Atomic Imperialism' which reveals the hidden springs of the aggressive policies of American imperialism will help wide masses of American people to join the ranks of the active fighters for peace."

ANOTHER BOOK that has received exceptionally fine notices is Arthur Kahn's "Speak Out! America Wants Peace." Interestingly enough what appeals to Soviet reviewers is the fact that this book redeems the good name of the American people from the Wall Street war makers who have dragged America's name in the mud all over the world. The review in Pravda by A. Elistratova said:

"Arthur Kahn's travel diary continues a noble tradition which was inaugurated in the democratic literature of the USA about twenty years ago with the remarkable book 'Harlan Miners Speak' written by a group of writers headed by Theodore Dreiser. Ably using reportage and artistic-documentary notes the author presents the voices of his compatriots, the plain people of America, and conveys to the reader their closest anxieties, their strivings and their struggles."

Kahn's book is imbued with deep respect for the worth, the power and ability of the working people. This quality gives conviction and fluency to the author's sketches and associates his travel diary with the best works of

progressive American literature, which is getting stronger in the struggle for peace despite the terror and persecution by reaction. The author dramatically presents the living voice of America's common people who are demanding peace—and this voice will not be suppressed by the criminal instigators of war."

IF ANYTHING shows how silly it is to speak about a Soviet campaign to "hate Americans" it is the pains to which the Soviet press and radio go to present the honest voice of the American people who abhor war as much as any other people. Not only contemporary but American classics are being circulated more widely in 1952 than ever before. Dreiser's Collected Works in 12 volumes is being completed. Mark Twain is appearing in new editions. Walt Whitman, Jack London, O'Henry still enjoy enormous popularity.

Even a current magazine like the satirical "Crocodile" reprints Mark Twain stories and sketches as well as Daily Worker columnist Ted Tinsley's sketches. Incidentally Ted Tinsley is now being read very widely here—and enjoyed. His columns have appeared in "Literary Gazette" as well as "Crocodile." And how can you like Ted Tinsley and hate America?

Publish D. N. Pritt's The Search for Peace

Did the USSR cause World War II by signing the Soviet-German non-aggression pact in 1939? Did the Russians throw away our friendship in 1945? Have they abused the veto in the UN? Who is really in favor of disarmament? What about freedom and "slave labor" in the Soviet Union?

These and other questions which many people are asking today are clearly and brilliantly answered in The Search for Peace, a new pamphlet by D. N. Pritt, which International Publishers is issuing this month. Mr. Pritt, is a former Labor M.P. and a world-famous lawyer who headed the international commission investigating the Reichstag fire trial.

His latest pamphlet is introduced to American readers by Jessica Smith, editor of New World Review. She points out in her preface that Nov. 7 of this year will mark the 35th anniversary of the birth of the world's first Soviet state.

The Search for Peace will sell for 40 cents.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

A Yankee-Dodger Look Today . . .

WHEN THE SUNDAY DUST had settled, it looked quite a bit like the Yankees and Dodgers. (This is written before Monday's Giant-Card and Dodger-Red games). In the place where it counts, the lost column, there was a big three-game bulge in each league and in 10 days it will be all over, barring playoffs.

Like many teams of the past, Brooklyn seems to be stumbling home. The journalistic phrase is "backing into the pennant." The Giants' gallant charge is foundering on the hard fact that the Giants of 1952 are not the same solid team as the Giants of 1951, which boasted at that time a sound Monte Irvin, an inspirational Willie Mays and a clockwork trio of mound killers in Maglie, Jansen and Hearn.

Along about this time of year it often looks like another team than the leaders, or even the leading two, is the best there is. Some folks at the Polo Grounds Sunday who saw the loose and easy Cards blister the Giants 14-4 undoubtedly thought the Stankymen the most likely looking opponent in the loop to throw against the American League foe.

The figures, of course, tell the story. The championship season is long enough to determine the best team, and the Cards ain't it. It is a lot easier to play loosey goosey baseball the last few weeks when there is no flag pressure on you. I'll still vote for Brooklyn as the team best equipped to represent the National League, and if they ever get in a few days' rest before the end, I think you'll see the Dodgers of their blazing midseason best back again in the big series.

It must have been odd Sunday at Ebbets Field to see Herman Wehmier shutting out the home team 4-0 and yet hear Dodger fans cheering uproariously. The cheers were for the big Card fifth at the Polo Grounds, when they battered 11 runs over the plate and put the game so far out of reach that the Giants didn't even bother using Hoyt Wilhelm.

'Tis said by managers to players conscious of the doings of their closest rivals, "You can't win a pennant on the scoreboard." Which may be true in a deep basic sense, but it sure doesn't HURT any when you see your chief foe getting shellacked like that, does it?

After the gruelling five-game Dodger-Giant series, the Giants were a bit lucky to catch the Class D Pittsburgh Pirates. Even with their usual post-Dodger letdown, they were able to scrape by the lads from Bristol and Waco Springs. But Mr. Musial is another story.

FOR DODGER FANS the tension must be rough—especially after last year's nightmare. It had seemed like "home free" for real this time. Their heroes roared through the western badlands, knocked over the streaking Cards four in a row before hostile gazes and headed for home and World Series in a way to make those Yanks blanch and run for cover, and then fell flat on their faces before the loving gazes of the Ebbets Field multitudes. But tell me, would you really want our Dodgers to become dull and predictable like other teams? Isn't it uncringly in the great Brooklyn tradition that the Dodgers shouldn't even clinch their own pennant normally or gracefully?

If the fans are impatient for the moment when they can let out their breath, shout "We were never worried" and start focusing on the Oct. 1 meeting with the American League enemy, don't think the Dodger players feel any better about it. While they won't talk about the race, but go doggedly about each day's game, you can be sure they are fairly aching for the mathematical clincher and the chance to get in a bit of relaxation before the Series. Mind you, to the hottest fan it's just tension and worry, to the Dodgers it's a five thousand bucks prize in a highly uncertain and time-limited profession.

Just because it seemed so definitely over, so fairly fought and won when the Cards were taken apart in old St. Lou, the mood of celebration was close to the surface and now the dragging on of the issue must be like a finger nail scraping over a blackboard. Eeeeee—!

THE YANKS continue their old tradition of winning the big game against the chief contender and their followers have many sound arguments for saying they are the best team in their league, not the least of which is the fact that they are three games ahead of the next best.

Yet it is hard not to feel that Cleveland manager Al Lopez could have done better by his pitching staff. First he stuck with the name of Feller much too long as the one time ace took pounding after pounding. This cost the Indians plenty. Now it looks like Al has become a "panic" manager. He throws his aces into relief with no thought of the day ahead when each game will count exactly as much. He will bypass rested pitchers crying for a chance to overwork his choice few. It is difficult not to fault him for bringing Garcia up to the Yankee game with only two days' rest, and then throwing in Early Wynn with only one day's rest in a hopeless job of relief which saw the tired Early banged and probably helped kill whatever morale the Indians had left.

Stengel came up to this game with Ed Lopat solidly rested and Allie Reynolds right behind him in the bullpen. To do this he had to gamble on some other pitchers during the week . . . including rookie Gorman. For the Indians, it was nobody but Garcia, Wynn and Lemon all week. Steve Gromek had pitched a 3-1 victory in the doubleheader with the Browns Sunday. Three strongarm hurlers with winning records were up from Indianapolis. Thrown somewhere into the rotation against the Red Sox, Gromek or one of the others would have spaced out the staff and sent one of the aces into the Yankee game with sufficient rest. As it happened, Lemon, never much good without his three days, lost one of the games anyhow.

In many ways it seem like a player makes the best manager, and the best managers are those who most successfully keep the viewpoint of the players.

It would take a lot of doing for the Giants and Indians to win now. Players of teams finishing in the money must still be hoping for this would have been the richest series of them all. The Cleveland and Giant stadiums are the largest in their leagues.



Scientists Report On-Spot Evidence Of Germ Warfare

HONG KONG, Sept. 15.—An international commission of leading scientists from Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Brazil and the Soviet Union today reported that investigation has confirmed the charge that the Pentagon has used germ warfare against Korea and Northeast China. The report was broadcast over Peking Radio. It said that the six-member "International Scientific Commission for Investigating Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China" had made on-the-scene studies in Peking, Mukden and Pyongyang.

The report listed 46 instances of germ war in Korea and Manchuria and included, the radio broadcast said, scores of charts.

Dr. Joseph Needham, fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain and one commission member, was quoted as informing a press conference that, while the group was not on hand when disease-bearing receptacles dropped, it made laboratory tests, checked specimens and statistics. Dr. Needham also cited the testimony of "masses of countrymen."

The report cited the names of two "recently captured" airmen, the broadcast said, who, the report said, confessed to taking part in germ warfare missions.

Their names were given as Flood B. O'Neil and Paul Knies. Six months ago, Lts. Kenneth L. Enoch and John Quinn, both prisoners of war, were cited as having similarly confessed to taking part in germ warfare.

Leading scientists of countries whose governments are allies in the United Nations war against Korea participating in the commission, which was invited to make its impartial survey by Kuo-Mo-Jo, deputy premier of the Chinese People's Republic and head of his country's Academy of Sciences.

The scientists included, in addition to Dr. Needham, Dr. Andea Andreen of Sweden, director of the Central Clinical Laboratory of Stockholm City Hospital; Jean Malterre of France, director of the Laboratory of Animal Physiology of the National College of Agriculture at Grignon; Dr. Oliviero Olivio of Italy, professor of Human Anatomy at the University of Bologna.

150 PENNA. PROFS PROTEST 'LOYALTY' OATH FIRING

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The hurried "loyalty" dismissal of a State College employe has aroused wide resistance among faculty members and townspeople here, and on conservative quarters throughout the state.

A leading editorial on the dismissal of Wendel McRae in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is headlined: "Guilty On No Evidence." It declares: "Some rather fantastic things are being done in the name of preserving liberty."

A meeting of 150 faculty members and townspeople passed resolutions charging that an injustice had been done McRae, who was publications production manager for the college's Department of Public Information.

A committee of five faculty members pleaded for two hours with president Milton Eisenhower, brother of the General, to reinstate McRae.

The Evening Bulletin editorial sums up McRae's case as follows: "(He) has been dismissed because he won't answer a question about his loyalty. He is the one holdout among 3,000 employes."

Mr. McRae says he took an

oath to defend his country when he joined the Marine Corps in World War I, and he thinks that should be enough.

"Nobody has charged that Mr. McRae is disloyal. The only fact in the case is that he hasn't answered the questionnaire. In other words, there is neither accusation nor accusation in the case, but the defendant is punished just the same."

The State College Loyalty Board has not found that there was any evidence of disloyalty or subversiveness. It reported that it lacked evidence essential to certify that Mr. McRae was not subversive. So it tells him to get off the faculty.

"It will be noted that the usual rule about burden of proof is reversed. The accuser doesn't have to prove guilt, or even assert it. If there isn't any evidence at all, the man is guilty."

Under the new Pechan "loyalty oath" act, state-aided college are required to set up their own regulations and certify to the governor that their employes are not

BOROUGH HEAD VISITS CROWDED SCHOOLS, ANGRY MOTHERS TELL HIM OF CONDITIONS

Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner made a hasty inspection of four overcrowded public schools on the Lower East Side after hearing the complaints of parents.

Wagner visited P. S. 15 at Ave. D and Fourth St.; P. S. 40 at 320 E. 20 St. in the Stuyvesant Town area; P. S. 61 at 610 E. 12 St., and P. S. 19 at 344 E. 14 St.

Indignant mothers last week had charged that children at P. S. 19 had to sit on the floor. They also cited the unsafe condition of the building and the inadequate toilets.

Groups of angry parents met Wagner at the other schools with similar complaints.

These tumble down structures, some built as far back as 1855, are still being used, while the Board of Education is too busy hunting progressive teachers to build schools.

A large turnout of parents and teachers is expected this Thursday, 4 to 6 p.m., at the Board of Education meeting at 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, to protest school overcrowding and other conditions in the school system.

School clerks will also be there to protest against the announced proposal to lengthen their working day.

Teachers have been urged by the Teachers Union to add their voices to the demand that school officials stop playing the witch-hunt game of Sen. McCarran and board member Timone, and get back to the job of providing decent, democratic education. The union has also urged citizens to

be there to tell the Board of Education they want better schools and free teachers.

The latter problem will be debated tonight (Tuesday) at 7:30 p.m. over WOR-TV Channel 9 by Mrs. Rose V. Russell of the Teachers Union, and Howard Rushmore of the Journal American.

GRAPES AND GOULASH LEAD PARENTS ASTRAY AT PICNIC

"I'm looking for my daddy," five year old Steve said, glancing up from under his cowboy hat at the crowd around him at Castle Hill Gardens Sunday afternoon. "He's lost."

Like a broken-field runner in a football game, Steve dodged through the crowd of screaming youngsters and grinning adults. He found his father at the end of the line waiting to be served Hungarian goulash.

"You stay with me," Steve admonished his father. "I don't want you to be lost again."

That's the way it was at the Hungarian Grape Festival and Birthday Picnic for Elizabeth Curley Flynn afternoon. No children were reported lost; only adults who

wandered away to get a second helping of goulash, or to play the wheel of fortune, or sip some Hungarian Tokay wine.

Some 3,000 picnickers brought over 1,000 children to Castle Hill, at the far end of the Bronx, to join in the maze of activities organized by the Hungarian Daily Journal and Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

Festive grapes, hung under the trees to continue the traditions of old Hungary autumnal grape festivals, went quickly as the crowd began pouring into the grounds about 10 a.m. The goulash, cooked in three old cauldrons by Mrs. Gussia Berkowitz and a brace of helpers, were surrounded by lines of hungry picnickers all day.

A breakdown of the sound system prevented outdoor dancing, but Allan Tresser's orchestra moved into the huge indoor picnic hall, and the crowd of dancers stamped the foundations in firmly.

The picnic capped the month long round of birthday celebrations conducted by CEDC in honor of Elizabeth Curley Flynn and in tribute to her fighting defense against the Smith Act charges under which she and her 14 co-defendants are being tried.

Picnic-goers came from all five boroughs of the city, and from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. They bore many gifts, presented to Miss Flynn as she sat on the small platform in the grove of trees.

"I feel like a candidate for office," she said smilingly. "I've shaken the hands of at least a thousand people, and patted the heads of at least a thousand children. I've never had anything like this happen to me. It's wonderful."

Ching Resigns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Cyrus S. Ching resigned today as chief of the Federal Mediation Service, and President Truman named David L. Cole of New Jersey to succeed him.

Coal Miners

(Continued from Page 1) himself as a promoter of the plan, let alone sign a contract to that effect.

"Under the circumstances it would be foolish for us to put it forward as a demand in the present negotiations," he added.

The policy committee will meet again tomorrow at 1:30 for a brief session, Lewis said. Negotiations with the anthracite operators will resume at 2:30 tomorrow.

Chicago Press Club Pays Honor to Benjamin Davis

CHICAGO.—The Near North Side Committee for Freedom of the Press has voted Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Communist leader and former publisher of the Daily Worker, an honorary member of their organization.

At a meeting of the committee, the role of Mr. Davis and his tireless struggle for freedom of the press was discussed.

G. Ban, a Near North Side route carrier who himself is doing outstanding work for the Illinois Worker introduced a resolution to confer honorary membership on Davis. It was enthusiastically passed by the whole group.

Rev. Lucy Mosely, chairman of the Committee, gave the Illinois Worker a copy of the first letter the Committee has sent to Davis, as well as three subscriptions to

the paper to start off their goal of 25 subs in six weeks.

The following is the letter sent to Davis at the Terre Haute federal penitentiary:

"We have heard about your being put in jail because you are fighting for the rights of all men. We think that the sentence that has been given to you is a hard one, and we hope that we can do something about it to get out. We are working sincerely to that end and our whole congregation—both of this church and others—are also praying for you. We are praying too for your entire family, and if there is anything we can do to help your wife, let us know."

"You have our deepest sympathy, because we all know you

are fighting for what is right, and we all need to learn to escape the danger of the false leaders that we have in the world today, who cannot agree on anything except war. We think of what it says in Proverbs: 'There will be wars and rumors of wars and nations against nations'—yet we understand that we have fallen from the first love, the brotherly love that we should have for each other.

"Our whole church is praying that God grant a way that you can be free again and come home to your family because we feel the injustice of your sentence."

"I, who write this letter for my church am only a child of God, a minister trying to uphold His word."

Big Dairies, with Federal Aid, Set to Milk Consumer Again

DETROIT.—If the threatened boost in milk prices goes through next month, it will be the fourth in the two years since the federal milk administrator has been foisted on the consuming public. The

school kids already are forced to pay one cent more for their half pint portions.

School authorities upped the price to the kids after the dairies boosted their price to the schools from 4¢ to 4½¢. Last year the schools took the ¼¢ loss; this year—for the first time in history—they are profiting on the sale of this all-important food—which most folks think should be subsidized in the first place.

get the Common Council to act.

Last fall the creameries got away with a price boost on the claim that the farmers were receiving an increase. In the spring, when the farmers got a cut, the consumers got no price decrease (as they did in many other cities).

Soviet Envoy, UN Delegate Arrive Here

Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet Union's new chief delegate to the United Nations, and Georgi N. Zarubin, new Soviet ambassador to the U. S., arrived here yesterday on the liner Queen Elizabeth.

Zarubin told reporters: "I have visited the U. S. many times, and I am glad to be again in your country. All my acts as ambassador will be devoted to strengthening peace and cooperation between our two countries."

Iran Parliament to Meet Today on Oil

TEHERAN, Sept. 15.—Premier Mohammed Mossadegh today summoned the Majlis or lower house of Parliament to meet in special session tomorrow to consider Anglo-American proposals on Iranian oil.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

HEAR George Crockett, Jr., William L. Patterson and Abner Green at a Birthday Rally to Free Martin Young from Ellis Island, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 17th. Entertainment: Laura Duncan, Earl Robinson and Betty Sanders. The Yugoslav American Hall, 405 West 41 St., NYC. Admission: New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born. Admission 50 cents.

AN AMERICAN PATRIOTIC SONGBOOK featuring the Greater Star Band of Radio City
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